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(71)Applicant: DAIKIN IND LTD

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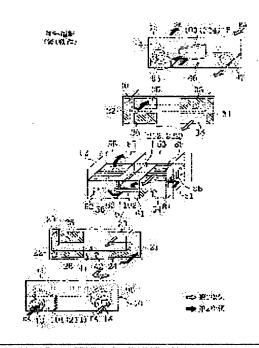
(72)Inventor: YABU TOMOHIRO

(54) HUMIDITY CONTROLLER

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve the cooling effect when a cooling fluid has a relatively high temperature and prevent the amount of adsorption and humidification from decreasing, in a humidity controller where the cooling fluid flowing through cooling side passages (86) absorbs the heat of adsorption generated when the moisture of the first air is adsorbed in humidity control side passages (85) of adsorption elements (81, 82).

SOLUTION: When the cooling fluid has relatively high temperature, particularly when the cooling fluid has a temperature higher than that of the first air, a cooler (103) cooling the cooling fluid is provided.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

It is the humidity controller which is equipped with the adsorption component (81 82) which has the cold-end path (86) which carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption at the time of the water adsorption in the gas conditioning side path (85) in which adsorption of the moisture from the 1st air and emission of the moisture to the 2nd air are possible, and this gas conditioning side path (85)] to the fluid for cooling, carries out gas conditioning of the air with this adsorption component (81 82), and is supplied to the interior of a room,

The humidity controller characterized by having the condensator (103, 104, 214,224,251,252) which cools the fluid for cooling which flows into a cold-end path (86).

[Claim 2]

It is the humidity controller which is equipped with the adsorption component (81 82) which has the cold-end path (86) which carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption at the time of the water adsorption in the gas conditioning side path (85) in which adsorption of the moisture from the 1st air and emission of the moisture to the 2nd air are possible, and this gas conditioning side path (85)] to the fluid for cooling, carries out gas conditioning of the air with this adsorption component (81 82), and is supplied to the interior of a room,

The humidity controller characterized by having the condensator (103, 104, 214,224,251,252) which cools the fluid for cooling rather than the 1st air to which the fluid for cooling which flows into a cold-end path (86) flows a gas conditioning side path (85) in a hot case. [Claim 3]

While having the 1st adsorption component (81) and the 2nd adsorption component (82) The 1st actuation which reproduces the 2nd adsorption component (82) with the 2nd air while dehumidifying the 1st air with the 1st adsorption component (81), Reproducing the 1st adsorption component (81) with the 2nd air, it is constituted so that operation actuation of the batch type which switches by turns the 2nd actuation which dehumidifies the 1st air with the 2nd adsorption component (82) may be performed,

The humidity controller according to claim 1 or 2 with which the fluid for cooling which flows into the cold-end path (86) of one adsorption component (81 82) is characterized by being constituted by the 2nd air before an inflow to the gas conditioning side path (85) of the adsorption component (82 81) of another side.

[Claim 4]

It has the refrigerant circuit (100) which a refrigerant circulates and performs a refrigerating cycle,

A condensator is a humidity controller according to claim 1, 2, or 3 characterized by being constituted with the evaporator (103,104) of the above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100).

[Claim 5]

A refrigerant circuit (100) is a circuit where a compressor (101), a condenser (102), the 1st expansion device (111), the 1st evaporator (103), the 2nd expansion device (112), and the 2nd evaporator (104) were connected in order,

A condensator is a humidity controller according to claim 4 characterized by being constituted with the 1st evaporator (103) or the 2nd evaporator (104) of the above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100).

[Claim 6]

While a refrigerant circuit (100) is equipped with a compressor (101), a condenser (102), an expansion device (111,112), and the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104), the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104) are connected to a serial,

A condensator is a humidity controller according to claim 4 characterized by being constituted with the evaporator of the upstream of the above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100). [Claim 7]

While a refrigerant circuit (100) is equipped with a compressor (101), a condenser (102), an expansion device (111,112), and the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104), the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104) are connected to a serial,

A condensator is a humidity controller according to claim 4 characterized by being constituted with the evaporator of the downstream of the above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100). [Claim 8]

While a refrigerant circuit (100) is equipped with a compressor (101), a condenser (102), an expansion device (111,112), and the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104), the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104) are connected to juxtaposition,

A condensator is a humidity controller according to claim 4 characterized by being constituted with the 1st evaporator (103) or the 2nd evaporator (104) of the above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100).

[Claim 9]

A refrigerant circuit (100) is equipped with a compressor (101), a condenser (102), an expansion device (111,112), and the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104),

One side of the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104) is used as an evaporator, and operation which stops another side is constituted possible,

A condensator is a humidity controller according to claim 4 characterized by being constituted with one evaporator (103,104) of the above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100).

[Claim 10]

It has two refrigerant circuits (210,220) which a refrigerant circulates and perform a refrigerating cycle,

A condensator is a humidity controller according to claim 1, 2, or 3 characterized by being constituted with the evaporator (214,224) of one refrigerant circuit (210,220).

[Claim 11]

A condensator is a humidity controller according to claim 1, 2, or 3 characterized by constituting cold water and the fluid for cooling with the cold-water coil (251,252) which performs heat exchange.

[Claim 12]

A condensator is a humidity controller according to claim 1, 2, or 3 characterized by being constituted by the thermoelement (251,252) which cools the fluid for cooling according to a Peltier effect.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the humidity controller using the adsorption component which has especially the gas conditioning side path in which adsorption of the moisture from the 1st air and emission of the moisture to the 2nd air are possible, and the cold-end path which carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption at the time of the water adsorption in a gas conditioning side path] to the fluid for cooling about the humidity controller which adjusts the humidity of air by the adsorption component.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

Conventionally, the humidity controller which performs humidity control of air using an adsorbent is known. For example, the humidity controller which equips JP,10-9633,A with two adsorption components containing an adsorbent, and operates the following batch type is indicated. The refrigerant circuit which performs a refrigerating cycle is also established in this humidity controller.

[0003]

The 1st actuation which reproduces the 2nd adsorption component with the 2nd air while the above-mentioned humidity controller dehumidifies the 1st air with the 1st adsorption component, Operation actuation of the batch type which switches by turns the 2nd actuation which dehumidifies the 1st air with the 2nd adsorption component is performed reproducing the 1st adsorption component with the 2nd air, and it is constituted so that dehumidification air (the 1st air) or humidification air (the 2nd air) may be continuously supplied to the interior of a room. [0004]

For example, at the time of dehumidification operation, after the dehumidification in an adsorption component, the 1st air is supplied to the interior of a room, after being further cooled with the evaporator of a refrigerant circuit. Moreover, after the 2nd air is heated with the condenser of a refrigerant circuit, it is supplied to an adsorption component. And moisture is desorbed from the adsorption component to which the 2nd hot air was supplied, the adsorption component is reproduced, and the 2nd air is humidified. In this humidity controller, if the air humidified with the adsorption component by the side of playback is supplied indoors, humidification operation can be performed.

[0005]

By the way, in case the 1st air is dehumidified with an adsorption component, a heat of adsorption occurs. And if the temperature of a component rises with a heat of adsorption, the adsorption engine performance will fall. Then, cooling an adsorption component by the fluid for cooling is proposed to such a problem.

[0006]

The adsorption component of the type cooled with the fluid for cooling has the gas conditioning side path where the 1st air and the 2nd air which are processing air flow, and the cold-end path where the fluid for cooling flows. And the cold-end path is constituted so that it may carry out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption generated in case the 1st air passes through a gas conditioning side path] by the fluid for cooling.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

Generally the above-mentioned humidity controller is used for the open air processing air-

conditioning machine, outdoor air is used for the 1st air at the time of dehumidification, and indoor air is used for the fluid for cooling, and the 2nd air. Here, since the interior of a room is generally air—conditioned in the summer, rather than outdoor air, indoor air is low temperature and can cool the adsorption component which a heat of adsorption generates by the indoor air as a fluid for cooling. On the other hand, since the indoor air which is a fluid for cooling is usually an elevated temperature from outdoor air in the kitchen etc. when dehumidification is required also of winter, it is no longer obtained hardly whether the cooling effect by the fluid for cooling becomes extremely small. Consequently, the temperature of the 1st air in dehumidification becomes comparatively high, and it becomes difficult to perform sufficient dehumidification. [0008]

Thus, in the above-mentioned humidity controller, by the adsorption component, at the time of dehumidification of winter, the moisture contents of dehumidification taken from the 1st air, i.e., the amount of the 1st air in an adsorption component, ran short, and sufficient adsorption engine performance might not be obtained at it, for example. Moreover, when it was going to secure sufficient amount of dehumidification, the adsorption component was enlarged, consequently there was also a problem of causing enlargement of a humidity controller. This is also the same as when it is necessary to hold electronic parts to dryness at an electrician place, or when a print sheet needs to be held to dryness at printing works.

[0009]

On the other hand, indoor air is used for the 1st air at the time of humidification, and outdoor air is used as the fluid for cooling, and the 2nd air. Here, since the interior of a room is generally heated in winter, rather than outdoor air, indoor air is an elevated temperature and can cool the adsorption component which a heat of adsorption generates with the outdoor air as a fluid for cooling. However, since the outdoor air which is a fluid for cooling becomes an elevated temperature from indoor air when humidification is required also of a summer, it is no longer obtained hardly in a flower arrangement store etc., for example whether the cooling effect by the fluid for cooling becomes extremely small. Consequently, the amount of dehumidification of the 1st air decreased like the time of dehumidification of winter, and there was a problem that the amount of humidification of the 2nd air also became inadequate.

[0010]

Thus, in the conventional humidity controller, when the fluid for cooling was an elevated temperature comparatively, the engine performance of ****** fell or equipment was to be enlarged. When the fluid for cooling is an elevated temperature comparatively the place which this invention is originated in view of such a trouble, and is made into the purpose, especially the fluid for cooling is enabling it to secure hot dehumidification engine performance sufficient also by the case and the hot humidification engine performance rather than the 1st air, and enabling it to prevent enlargement of a humidity controller.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

In the humidity controller of the type which cools the adsorption component which a heat of adsorption generates by the fluid for cooling, this invention forms the condensator which can cool the fluid for cooling, when the fluid for cooling is an elevated temperature comparatively. [0012]

Invention according to claim 1 is concretely equipped with the adsorption component (81 82) which has the cold-end path (86) which carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption at the time of adsorption of the moisture from the 1st air, and the water adsorption in the gas conditioning side path (85) which can emit the moisture to the 2nd air, and a gas conditioning side path (85)] to the fluid for cooling. It is premised on the humidity controller which carries out gas conditioning of the air with this adsorption component (81 82), and is supplied to the interior of a room.

[0013]

And this humidity controller is characterized by having the condensator (103, 104, 214,224,251,252) which cools the fluid for cooling which flows into a cold-end path. In this invention, indoor air can be used for the 2nd air at the 1st air at the time of dehumidification

operation using outdoor air. Moreover, outdoor air can be used for the 2nd air at the 1st air at the time of humidification operation using indoor air.
[0014]

In invention of this claim 1, after the fluid for cooling is cooled by the condensator (103, 104, 214,224,251,252), it flows into the cold-end path (86) of an adsorption component (81 82). Therefore, since the cooling effect of the adsorption component (81 82) by this fluid for cooling is heightened even when the fluid for cooling is an elevated temperature comparatively, the amount of dehumidification of the 1st air and the amount of humidification of the 2nd air can be increased.

[0015]

Moreover, invention according to claim 2 of a premised configuration is the same as that of invention of claim 1, and is characterized by having the condensator (103, 104, 214,224,251,252) which cools the fluid for cooling rather than the 1st air to which the fluid for cooling which flows into a cold-end path (86) flows a gas conditioning side path (85) in a hot case. Also in this invention, indoor air can be used for the 2nd air at the 1st air at the time of dehumidification operation using outdoor air, and outdoor air can be used for the 2nd air at the 1st air at the time of humidification operation using indoor air.

[0016]

By invention of this claim 2, when dehumidification is needed for winter in a kitchen etc., for example, even if it uses indoor air for the fluid for cooling and this indoor air has become an elevated temperature from outdoor air (the 1st air) with heating etc., since the cooling effect becomes large, the temperature rise of an adsorption component is suppressed by cooling indoor air. Therefore, it becomes possible to obtain amount of water adsorption sufficient with an adsorption component (81 82).

[0017]

Moreover, by cooling outdoor air, when humidification is needed for a summer in a flower arrangement store etc., for example, even if it uses outdoor air for the fluid for cooling and this indoor air (the 1st air) has become an elevated temperature from outdoor air by air conditioning, since the cooling effect becomes large, the temperature rise of an adsorption component is suppressed. Therefore, it becomes possible to obtain amount of water adsorption sufficient with an adsorption component, and the amount of humidification of the 2nd air also increases to sufficient level.

[0018]

Moreover, in a humidity controller according to claim 1 or 2, while invention according to claim 3 is equipped with the 1st adsorption component (81) and the 2nd adsorption component (82) The 1st actuation which reproduces the 2nd adsorption component (82) with the 2nd air while dehumidifying the 1st air with the 1st adsorption component (81), It is constituted so that operation actuation of the batch type which switches by turns the 2nd actuation which dehumidifies the 1st air with the 2nd adsorption component (82) while reproducing the 1st adsorption component (81) with the 2nd air may be performed. The fluid for cooling which flows into the cold-end path (86) of one adsorption component (81 82) is characterized by being constituted by the 2nd air before an inflow to the gas conditioning side path (85) of the adsorption component (82 81) of another side.

[0019]

In invention of this claim 3, the 1st air flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of one adsorption component (81 82), it is first cooled by the condensator (103, 104, 214,224,251,252), and the 2nd air flows into the cold-end path (86) of one adsorption component (81 82). This 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption generated when the 1st air flows a gas conditioning side path (85)], and is heated. The 2nd air is heated further if needed after that, flows the gas conditioning side path (85) of the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, and reproduces the adsorbent of this adsorption component (82 81). And dehumidification or humidification operation is continuously performed by switching an adsorption and playback side by turns.

[0020]

Moreover, in the humidity controller according to claim 1, 2, or 3, invention according to claim 4 is equipped with the refrigerant circuit (100) which a refrigerant circulates and performs a refrigerating cycle, and is characterized by constituting the condensator with the evaporator (103,104) of the above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100).

Moreover, invention according to claim 5 is set to a humidity controller according to claim 4. A refrigerant circuit (100) A compressor (101) and a condenser (102), The 1st expansion device (111), the 1st evaporator (103), and the 2nd expansion device (112), The 2nd evaporator (104) is the circuit connected in order, and the condensator is characterized by being constituted with the 1st evaporator (103) or the 2nd evaporator (104) of the above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100). The 1st evaporator (103) constitutes the evaporator of intermediate pressure from this configuration.

[0022]

Moreover, invention according to claim 6 is set to a humidity controller according to claim 4. While being equipped with a compressor (101), a condenser (102), an expansion device (111,112), and the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104), a refrigerant circuit (100) The 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104) are connected to a serial, and the condensator is characterized by being constituted with the evaporator of the upstream of the above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100).

[0023] Moreover, invention according to claim 7 is set to a humidity controller according to claim 4. While being equipped with a compressor (101), a condenser (102), an expansion device (111,112), and the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104), a refrigerant circuit (100) The 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104) are connected to a serial, and the condensator is characterized by being constituted with the evaporator of the downstream of the abovementioned refrigerant circuit (100).

[0024]

[0027]

Moreover, invention according to claim 8 is set to a humidity controller according to claim 4. While being equipped with a compressor (101), a condenser (102), an expansion device (111,112), and the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104), a refrigerant circuit (100) The 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104) are connected to juxtaposition, and the condensator is characterized by being constituted with the 1st evaporator (103) or the 2nd evaporator (104) of the above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100). [0025]

Moreover, invention according to claim 9 is set to a humidity controller according to claim 4. A refrigerant circuit (100) A compressor (101) and a condenser (102), It has an expansion device (111,112), and the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104). One side of the 1st evaporator (103) and the 2nd evaporator (104) is used as an evaporator, and it is characterized by constituting operation which stops another side possible and constituting the condensator with one evaporator (103,104) of the above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100). [0026]

Moreover, in the humidity controller according to claim 1, 2, or 3, invention according to claim 10 is equipped with two refrigerant circuits (210,220) which a refrigerant circulates and perform a refrigerating cycle, and is characterized by constituting the condensator with the evaporator (214,224) of one refrigerant circuit (210,220).

In invention of above-mentioned claims 4-10, after the fluid for cooling is cooled with the evaporator (103,104,214,224) of a refrigerant circuit (100,210,220), an adsorption component (81 82) is supplied, respectively, and cooling of this component (81 82) is performed. [0028]

Moreover, invention according to claim 11 is characterized by constituting the condensator with the cold-water coil (251,252) with which cold water and the fluid for cooling perform heat exchange in the humidity controller according to claim 1, 2, or 3. [0029]

Moreover, invention according to claim 12 is characterized by the condensator being constituted by the thermoelement (251,252) which cools the fluid for cooling according to a Peltier effect in the humidity controller according to claim 1, 2, or 3. [0030]

In invention of above-mentioned claims 11 and 12, after the fluid for cooling is cooled by the cold-water coil and thermoelement as a condensator (251,252), it flows into the cold-end path (86) of an adsorption component (81 82), and the cooling effect in the adsorption component (81 82) by the fluid for cooling is heightened.
[0031]

[The gestalt 1 of implementation of invention]

Hereafter, the operation gestalt 1 of this invention is explained to a detail based on a drawing. In addition, it sets to the following explanation and is a "top". Below ["below"] "Left" "Right" Before ["before"] Later ["later"] "This side" "Back" The thing in the drawing which each refers to is meant.

[0032]

The humidity controller concerning this operation gestalt is constituted so that dehumidification operation to which the air by which dehumidification was carried out is supplied to the interior of a room, and humidification operation to which the humidified air is supplied to the interior of a room may be switched and may be performed. Moreover, this humidity controller is equipped with a refrigerant circuit (100) and two adsorption components (81 82), and it is constituted so that the so-called batch type which switches by turns the adsorption component (81 82) used for the adsorption actuation by the side of dehumidification and the adsorption component (82 81) used for the playback actuation by the side of humidification may be operated. Here, the configuration of the humidity controller concerning this operation gestalt is explained, referring to drawing 1, drawing 5, drawing 6, and drawing 7.

[0033] <<humidity controller whole configuration>>

As shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 5</u>, the above-mentioned humidity controller is equipped with casing (10) of the shape of a little flat rectangular parallelepiped. Two adsorption components (81 82) which it has [components] an adsorbent and contact this adsorbent to air, and the refrigerant circuit (100) (refer to <u>drawing 7</u>) which is made to circulate through a refrigerant and performs a refrigerating cycle are contained by this casing (10). A compressor (101), a regenerated heat exchanger (102), the 1st heat exchanger (103), the 2nd heat exchanger (104), etc. are prepared in the refrigerant circuit (100). About the detail of this refrigerant circuit (100), it mentions later.

[0034]

As shown in <u>drawing 6</u>, the above-mentioned adsorption component (81 82) carries out the laminating of a plate-like monotonous member (83) and the wave-like corrugated plate member (84) by turns, and is constituted. The monotonous member (83) is formed in the shape of a rectangle. Moreover, a corrugated plate member (84) is formed in the shape of [the / as a monotonous member (83) / same] a rectangle, and the laminating is carried out with the posture in which the direction of a ridgeline of the adjoining corrugated plate member (84) crosses at the include angle of 90 degrees mutually. And the adsorption component (81 82) is formed the shape of a rectangular parallelepiped, and in the shape of the square pole as a whole. [0035]

In the direction of a laminating of a monotonous member (83) and a corrugated plate member (84), partition formation of a gas conditioning side path (85) and the cold-end path (86) is carried out by turns on both sides of the monotonous member (83) at the above-mentioned adsorption component (81 82). In this adsorption component (81 82), a gas conditioning side path (85) carries out opening to the side face by the side of the long side of a monotonous member (83), and the cold-end path (86) is carrying out opening to the side face by the side of the shorter side of a monotonous member (83). Moreover, in this adsorption component (81 82), the near side of this drawing and the end face by the side of the back constitute the lock out side which does not carry out opening of any of a gas conditioning side path (85) and a cold-end path (86).

[0036]

The adsorbent for adsorbing a steam is applied to the front face of a monotonous member (83) facing a gas conditioning side path (85), and the front face of a corrugated plate member (84) established in the gas conditioning side path (85) in the above-mentioned adsorption component (81 82). As this kind of an adsorbent, silica gel, a zeolite, ion exchange resin, etc. can be mentioned, for example.

[0037]

As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, in the above-mentioned casing (10), an outdoor side panel (11) is most prepared in a near side, and the interior-of-a-room side panel (12) is prepared in the very back side. Outdoor side inlet port (13) is formed in the left end approach at an outdoor side panel (11), and the outdoor side outlet (16) is formed in the right end approach. On the other hand, an interior-of-a-room side outlet (14) is formed in the left end approach at an interior-of-a-room side panel (12), and interior-of-a-room side inlet port (15) is formed in the right end approach. [0038]

The 1st dashboard (20) and the 2nd dashboard (30) are formed in the interior of casing (10) in order toward the back side from the near side. The building envelope of casing (10) is divided into three space forward and backward by these 1st and 2nd dashboards (20 30). [0039]

The space between an outdoor side panel (11) and the 1st dashboard (20) is divided in upper outdoor side up passage (41) and lower outdoor side lower passage (42). Outdoor side up passage (41) is open for free passage with outdoor space with the outdoor side outlet (16). Outdoor side lower passage (42) is open for free passage with outdoor space with outdoor side inlet port (13).

[0040]

The ventilating fan (96) is installed in the space between an outdoor side panel (11) and the 1st dashboard (20) by the right end approach. Moreover, the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is installed in outdoor side lower passage (42). The 2nd heat exchanger (104) is fin [the so-called cross fin type of] –, and – tube heat exchanger, and it is constituted so that heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant of a refrigerant circuit (100) which flow outdoor side lower passage (42) from outdoor side inlet port (13) may be carried out. In this operation gestalt, the 2nd heat exchanger (104) carries out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which are attracted from outdoor, specifically carries out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which are supplied to the gas conditioning side path (85) of an adsorption component (81 82) at the time of dehumidification, and carries out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which are supplied to the cold-end path (86) of an adsorption component (81 82) at the time of humidification.

The 1st right-hand side opening (21), the 1st left-hand side opening (22), the 1st upper right opening (23), the 1st lower right opening (24), the 1st upper left opening (25), and the 1st lower left opening (26) are formed in the 1st dashboard (20). Each is equipped with a closing motion shutter and these openings (21, 22, --) are constituted free [closing motion]. [0042]

The 1st right-hand side opening (21) and the 1st left-hand side opening (22) are openings of the shape of a longwise rectangle. The 1st right-hand side opening (21) is prepared near the right end of the 1st dashboard (20). The 1st left-hand side opening (22) is prepared near the left end of the 1st dashboard (20). The 1st upper right opening (23), the 1st lower right opening (24), the 1st upper left opening (25), and the 1st lower left opening (26) are openings of the shape of an oblong rectangle. The 1st upper right opening (23) is prepared in the left-hand of the 1st right-hand side opening (21) in the upper part of the 1st dashboard (20). The 1st lower right opening (24) is prepared in the left-hand of the 1st right-hand side opening (21) in the lower part of the 1st dashboard (20). The 1st upper left opening (25) is prepared in the right-hand of the 1st left-hand side opening (22) in the upper part of the 1st dashboard (20). The 1st lower left opening (26) is prepared in the right-hand of the 1st left-hand side opening (22) in the lower part of the 1st dashboard (20).

[0043]

Two adsorption components (81 82) are installed between the 1st dashboard (20) and the 2nd dashboard (30). These adsorption component (81 82) is arranged at the condition of having set predetermined spacing and having ranked with right and left. The 1st adsorption component (81) is prepared in rightist inclinations, and, specifically, the 2nd adsorption component (82) is prepared in the left.

[0044]

It is installed with the posture in which the directions of a laminating, such as a monotonous member (83) in each, become parallel mutually while the direction of a laminating of the 1st and 2nd adsorption component (81 82) of the monotonous member (83) in each and a corrugated plate member (84) corresponds with the longitudinal direction (direction which goes to the back from this side in drawing 1) of casing (10). Furthermore, as for each adsorption component (81 82), the side face on either side is arranged [the top plate of casing (10) and the bottom plate, and the end face of order] for the side plate and vertical side of casing (10) with the posture which serves as an outdoor side panel (11) and an interior—of—a—room side panel (12) to abbreviation parallel, respectively.

[0045]

The cold-end path (86) is carrying out opening to each adsorption component (81 82) installed in casing (10) on the side face of the right and left. And one side face which carries out opening in the 1st adsorption component (81) in a cold-end path (86), and one side face which carries out opening in the 2nd adsorption component (82) in a cold-end path (86) face mutually. [0046]

The space between the 1st dashboard (20) and the 2nd dashboard (30) is divided by several dashboards in right-hand side passage (51), left-hand side passage (52), upper right passage (53), lower right passage (54), upper left passage (55), lower left passage (56), and central passage (57).

[0047]

Right-hand side passage (51) is formed in the right-hand side of the 1st adsorption component (81), and is open for free passage to the cold-end path (86) of the 1st adsorption component (81). Left-hand side passage (52) is formed in the left-hand side of the 2nd adsorption component (82), and is open for free passage to the cold-end path (86) of the 2nd adsorption component (82).

[0048]

Upper right passage (53) is formed in the 1st adsorption component (81) bottom, and is open for free passage to the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 1st adsorption component (81). Lower right passage (54) is formed in the 1st adsorption component (81) bottom, and is open for free passage to the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 1st adsorption component (81). Upper left passage (55) is formed in the 2nd adsorption component (82) bottom, and is open for free passage to the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 2nd adsorption component (82). Lower left passage (56) is formed in the 2nd adsorption component (82) bottom, and is open for free passage to the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 2nd adsorption component (82). [0049]

Central passage (57) is formed between the 1st adsorption component (81) and the 2nd adsorption component (82), and is open for free passage to the cold-end path (86) of both the adsorption component (81 82). The configuration of a passage cross section where this central passage (57) appears in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 5</u> has become square-like.
[0050]

Regenerated heat exchangers (102) are fin [the so-called cross fin type of] -, and - tube heat exchanger, and they are constituted so that heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant of a refrigerant circuit (100) which flow central passage (57) may be carried out. This regenerated heat exchanger (102) is arranged in central passage (57). That is, the regenerated heat exchanger (102) is installed between the 1st adsorption component (81) located in a line with right and left, and the 2nd adsorption component (82). Furthermore, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) is in the condition which it was able to let lie down almost horizontally, and it is prepared so that central passage (57) may be divided up and down. Moreover, the regenerated

heat exchanger (102) is arranged so that the top face may become the bottom more slightly than the inferior surface of tongue of the 1st and 2nd adsorption component (81 82). [0051]

The right-hand side shutter (61) is formed between the 1st adsorption component (81) and the regenerated heat exchanger (102). This right-hand side shutter (61) divides between the lower parts of a regenerated heat exchanger (102) and lower right passage (54) in central passage (57), and is constituted free [closing motion]. On the other hand, the left-hand side shutter (62) is formed between the 2nd adsorption component (82) and the regenerated heat exchanger (102). This left-hand side shutter (62) divides between the lower parts of a regenerated heat exchanger (102) and lower left passage (56) in central passage (57), and is constituted free [closing motion].

[0052]

An outdoor side panel (11), the passage (41 42) between the 1st dashboard (20), and the passage (51, 52, --) between the 1st dashboard (20) and the 2nd dashboard (30) are switched to a free passage condition and a cut off state by the closing motion shutter formed in opening (21, 22, --) of the 1st dashboard (20). Concretely, if the 1st right-hand side opening (21) is made into an opening condition, right-hand side passage (51) and outdoor side lower passage (42) will be open for free passage. If the 1st left-hand side opening (22) is made into an opening condition, left-hand side passage (52) and outdoor side lower passage (42) will be open for free passage. If the 1st upper right opening (23) is made into an opening condition, upper right passage (53) and outdoor side up passage (41) will be open for free passage. If the 1st lower right opening (24) is made into an opening condition, lower right passage (54) and outdoor side lower passage (42) will be open for free passage. If the 1st upper left opening (25) is made into an opening condition, upper left passage (55) and outdoor side up passage (41) will be open for free passage. If the 1st lower left opening (26) is made into an opening condition, lower left passage (56) and outdoor side lower passage (42) will be open for free passage.

The 2nd right-hand side opening (31), the 2nd left-hand side opening (32), the 2nd upper right opening (33), the 2nd lower right opening (34), the 2nd upper left opening (35), and the 2nd lower left opening (36) are formed in the 2nd dashboard (30). Each is equipped with a closing motion shutter and these openings (31, 32, ---) are constituted free [closing motion]. [0054]

The 2nd right-hand side opening (31) and the 2nd left-hand side opening (32) are openings of the shape of a longwise rectangle. The 2nd right-hand side opening (31) is prepared near the right end of the 2nd dashboard (30). The 2nd left-hand side opening (32) is prepared near the left end of the 2nd dashboard (30). The 2nd upper right opening (33), the 2nd lower right opening (34), the 2nd upper left opening (35), and the 2nd lower left opening (36) are openings of the shape of an oblong rectangle. The 2nd upper right opening (33) is prepared in the left-hand of the 2nd right-hand side opening (31) in the upper part of the 2nd dashboard (30). The 2nd lower right opening (34) is prepared in the left-hand of the 2nd right-hand side opening (31) in the lower part of the 2nd dashboard (30). The 2nd upper left opening (35) is prepared in the right-hand of the 2nd left-hand side opening (32) in the upper part of the 2nd dashboard (30). The 2nd lower left opening (36) is prepared in the right-hand of the 2nd left-hand side opening (32) in the lower part of the 2nd dashboard (30).

[0055]

The space between an interior-of-a-room side panel (12) and the 2nd dashboard (30) is divided in upper interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) and lower interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47). Interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) is open for free passage with indoor space with the interior-of-a-room side outlet (14). Interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47) is open for free passage with indoor space with interior-of-a-room side inlet port (15). [0056]

The air-supply fan (95) is installed in the space between an interior-of-a-room side panel (12) and the 2nd dashboard (30) by the left end approach. Moreover, the 1st heat exchanger (103) is installed in interior-of-a-room side up passage (46). The 1st heat exchanger (103) is fin [the

so-called cross fin type of] -, and - tube heat exchanger, and it is constituted so that heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant of a refrigerant circuit (100) which flow interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) towards an air-supply fan (95) may be carried out. In this operation gestalt 1, the 1st heat exchanger (103) is for carrying out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which are supplied to the interior of a room.

[0057]

The passage between the 1st dashboard (20) and the 2nd dashboard (30), and the 2nd dashboard (30) and the passage between outdoor side panels (11) are switched to a free passage condition and a cut off state by the closing motion shutter formed in opening of the 2nd dashboard (30). Concretely, if the 2nd right-hand side opening (31) is made into an opening condition, right-hand side passage (51) and interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47) will be open for free passage. If the 2nd left-hand side opening (32) is made into an opening condition, left-hand side passage (52) and interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47) will be open for free passage. If the 2nd upper right opening (33) is made into an opening condition, upper right passage (53) and interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) will be open for free passage. If the 2nd lower right opening (34) is made into an opening condition, lower right passage (54) and interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47) will be open for free passage. If the 2nd upper left opening (35) is made into an opening condition, upper left passage (55) and interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) will be open for free passage. If the 2nd lower left opening (36) is made into an opening condition, lower left passage (56) and interior-of-a-room side lower passage. [0058]

Configuration [of <<refrigerant circuit]>>

The above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100) is explained with reference to drawing 7. The above-mentioned refrigerant circuit (100) is a closed circuit where it filled up with the refrigerant. A compressor (101), a regenerated heat exchanger (102), the 1st heat exchanger (103), the 2nd heat exchanger (104), the receiver (105), and the bridge circuit (106) are established in this refrigerant circuit (100). Moreover, one four-way switching valve (120) and two electric expansion valves (expansion device) (111,112) are prepared in the refrigerant circuit (100). In this refrigerant circuit (100), the refrigerating cycle of a steamy compression equation is performed by circulating a refrigerant.

The discharge side of a compressor (101) is connected to the end of a regenerated heat exchanger (102) in the refrigerant circuit (100). the other end of a regenerated heat exchanger (102) — the — it connects with the end of 1 electric expansion valve (111). the — the other end of 1 electric expansion valve (111) is connected to the 1st port (121) of a four-way switching valve (120). a four-way switching valve (120) — the 3rd port (123) is connected to the inlet side of a compressor (101), and the 4th port (124) is connected to the end of the 2nd heat exchanger (104) for the 2nd port (122) at the end of the 1st heat exchanger (103), respectively. [0060]

As for the other end of the 1st heat exchanger (103), and the other end of the 2nd heat exchanger (104), each is connected to the bridge circuit (106). the — the end is connected to a bridge circuit (106) through a receiver (105), and, as for 2 electric expansion valve (112), the other end is directly connected to the bridge circuit (106). [0061]

A bridge circuit (106) connects four check valves (151–154) in the shape of a bridge. In this bridge circuit (106), between the 1st check valve (151) and the 2nd check valve (152), the 1st heat exchanger (103) between the 2nd check valve (152) and the 3rd check valve (153) — the – 2 electric expansion valve (112) The 2nd heat exchanger (104) is connected between the 3rd check valve (153) and the 4th check valve (154), and the receiver (105) is connected between the 4th check valve (154) and the 1st check valve (151), respectively. [0062]

In this bridge circuit (106), the 1st check valve (151) is installed so that only circulation of the refrigerant which faces to a receiver (105) from the 1st heat exchanger (103) may be permitted. the 2nd check valve (152) — the — it is installed so that only circulation of the refrigerant

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which goes to the 1st heat exchanger (103) from 2 electric expansion valve (112) may be permitted. the 3rd check valve (153) — the — it is installed so that only circulation of the refrigerant which goes to the 2nd heat exchanger (104) from 2 electric expansion valve (112) may be permitted. The 4th check valve (154) is installed so that only circulation of the refrigerant which faces to a receiver (105) from the 2nd heat exchanger (104) may be permitted. [0063]

A four-way switching valve (120) switches to the condition that the 1st port (121) and the 2nd port (122) are mutually open for free passage, and the 3rd port (123) and the 4th port (124) are mutually open for free passage, and the condition that the 1st port (121) and the 4th port (124) are mutually open for free passage, and the 2nd port (122) and the 3rd port (123) are mutually open for free passage, respectively.

[0064]

- Operation actuation -

Next, operation actuation of the above-mentioned humidity controller is explained. As mentioned above, this humidity controller switches dehumidification operation and humidification operation, and performs them. Moreover, the 1st actuation which performs playback actuation with the 2nd adsorption component (82) while this humidity controller performs adsorption actuation with the 1st adsorption component (81), While performing adsorption actuation with the 2nd adsorption component (82), the 2nd actuation which performs playback actuation with the 1st adsorption component (81) is switched by turns, and dehumidification operation or humidification operation is performed by supplying the 1st air by the side of adsorption, or the 2nd air by the side of playback to the interior of a room. In addition, the 2nd air is used also as a fluid for cooling which carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption of an adsorption component]. [0065]

<<dehumidification operation>>

If an air-supply fan (95) is driven at the time of dehumidification operation as shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>, outdoor air will be incorporated in casing (10) through outdoor side inlet port (13). This outdoor air flows into outdoor side lower passage (42) as the 1st air. On the other hand, a drive of a ventilating fan (96) incorporates indoor air in casing (10) through interior-of-a-room side inlet port (15). This indoor air flows into interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47) as the 2nd air.

[0066]

At the time of this dehumidification operation, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) turns into a condenser, and both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turn into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). About actuation of this refrigerant circuit (100), it mentions later.

[0067]

(The 1st actuation)

The 1st actuation of dehumidification operation is explained referring to <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 5</u>. In this 1st actuation, as mentioned above, adsorption actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) and playback actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) are performed. That is, in the 1st actuation, the adsorbent of the 2nd adsorption component (82) is reproduced at the same time dehumidification of the air is carried out with the 1st adsorption component (81).

[8900]

As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, in the 1st dashboard (20), the 1st lower right opening (24) and the 1st upper left opening (25) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (21, 22, 23, 26) has become a cut off state. In this condition, outdoor side lower passage (42) and lower right passage (54) are open for free passage with the 1st lower right opening (24), and upper left passage (55) and outdoor side up passage (41) are open for free passage with the 1st upper left opening (25).

[0069]

In the 2nd dashboard (30), the 2nd right-hand side opening (31) and the 2nd upper right opening (33) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (32, 34, 35, 36) has become a

cut off state. In this condition, interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47) and right-hand side passage (51) are open for free passage with the 2nd right-hand side opening (31), and upper right passage (53) and interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) are open for free passage with the 2nd upper right opening (33).

[0070]

A right-hand side shutter (61) will be in a closing condition, and the left-hand side shutter (62) is in the opening condition. In this condition, the lower part and lower left passage (56) of a regenerated heat exchanger (102) in central passage (57) are open for free passage through a left-hand side shutter (62).

[0071]

The 1st air incorporated by casing (10) passes the 2nd heat exchanger (104), when it passes along outdoor side lower passage (42), and heat exchange of it is carried out to a refrigerant, and it is cooled. This 1st air flows into lower right passage (54) through the 1st lower right opening (24). On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) flows into right-hand side passage (51) through the 2nd right-hand side opening (31) from interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47).

[0072]

As shown in <u>drawing 5</u> (a), the 1st air of lower right passage (54) flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 1st adsorption component (81). While flowing this gas conditioning side path (85), an adsorbent is adsorbed in the steam contained in the 1st air. The 1st air by which dehumidification was carried out with the 1st adsorption component (81) flows into upper right passage (53).

[0073]

On the other hand, the 2nd air of right-hand side passage (51) flows into the cold-end path (86) of the 1st adsorption component (81). While flowing this cold-end path (86), the 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption produced when an adsorbent was adsorbed in the steam of the 1st air at a gas conditioning side path (85)]. That is, the 2nd air flows a cold-end path (86) as a fluid for cooling. The 2nd air which took the heat of adsorption flows into central passage (57), and passes a regenerated heat exchanger (102). By the regenerated heat exchanger (102), the 2nd air is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant in that case. Then, the 2nd air flows into lower left passage (56) from central passage (57).

The 2nd air heated by the 1st adsorption component (81) and the regenerated heat exchanger (102) is introduced at the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 2nd adsorption component (82). At this gas conditioning side path (85), with the 2nd air, an adsorbent is heated and a steam is desorbed from an adsorbent. That is, playback of the 2nd adsorption component (82) is performed. The steam desorbed from the adsorbent flows into upper left passage (55) with the 2nd air.

[0075]

As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, the 1st air after the dehumidification which flowed into upper right passage (53) is sent into interior—of—a—room side up passage (46) through the 2nd upper right opening (33). This 1st air passes the 1st heat exchanger (103), while flowing interior—of—a—room side up passage (46), and it is cooled by heat exchange with a refrigerant. The 1st air which dehumidification was carried out and was cooled is supplied to the interior of a room through an interior—of—a—room side outlet (14) after that.

[0076]

On the other hand, the 2nd air which flowed into upper left passage (55) flows into outdoor side up passage (41) through the 1st upper left opening (25). The 2nd air used for cooling of the 1st adsorption component (81) and playback of the 2nd adsorption component (82) is discharged through an outdoor side outlet (16) outdoor from outdoor side up passage (41). [0077]

(The 2nd actuation)

The 2nd actuation of dehumidification operation is explained referring to $\frac{drawing 2}{drawing 2}$ and $\frac{drawing 3}{drawing 3}$. In this 2nd actuation, adsorption actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) and

playback actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) are performed contrary to the time of the 1st actuation. That is, in the 2nd actuation, the adsorbent of the 1st adsorption component (81) is reproduced at the same time dehumidification of the air is carried out with the 2nd adsorption component (82).

[0078]

As shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, in the 1st dashboard (20), the 1st upper right opening (23) and the 1st lower left opening (26) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (21, 22, 24, 25) has become a cut off state. In this condition, upper right passage (53) and outdoor side up passage (41) are open for free passage with the 1st upper right opening (23), and outdoor side lower passage (42) and lower left passage (56) are open for free passage with the 1st lower left opening (26).

[0079]

In the 2nd dashboard (30), the 2nd left-hand side opening (32) and the 2nd upper left opening (35) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (31, 33, 34, 36) has become a cut off state. In this condition, interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47) and left-hand side passage (52) are open for free passage with the 2nd left-hand side opening (32), and upper left passage (55) and interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) are open for free passage with the 2nd upper left opening (35).

[0080]

A left-hand side shutter (62) will be in a closing condition, and the right-hand side shutter (61) is in the opening condition. In this condition, the lower part and lower right passage (54) of a regenerated heat exchanger (102) in central passage (57) are open for free passage through a right-hand side shutter (61).

[0081]

The 1st air incorporated by casing (10) passes the 2nd heat exchanger (104), when it passes along outdoor side lower passage (42), and heat exchange of it is carried out to a refrigerant, and it is cooled. This 1st air flows into lower left passage (56) through the 1st lower left opening (26). On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) flows into left-hand side passage (52) through the 2nd left-hand side opening (32) from interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47). [0082]

As shown in <u>drawing 5</u> (b), the 1st air of lower left passage (56) flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 2nd adsorption component (82). While flowing this gas conditioning side path (85), an adsorbent is adsorbed in the steam contained in the 1st air. The 1st air by which dehumidification was carried out with the 2nd adsorption component (82) flows into upper left passage (55).

[0083]

On the other hand, the 2nd air of left-hand side passage (52) flows into the cold-end path (86) of the 2nd adsorption component (82). While flowing this cold-end path (86), the 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption produced when an adsorbent was adsorbed in the steam of the 1st air at a gas conditioning side path (85)]. That is, the 2nd air flows a cold-end path (86) as a fluid for cooling. The 2nd air which took the heat of adsorption flows into central passage (57), and passes a regenerated heat exchanger (102). By the regenerated heat exchanger (102), the 2nd air is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant in that case. Then, the 2nd air flows into lower right passage (54) from central passage (57).

The 2nd air heated by the 2nd adsorption component (82) and the regenerated heat exchanger (102) is introduced at the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 1st adsorption component (81). At this gas conditioning side path (85), with the 2nd air, an adsorbent is heated and a steam is desorbed from an adsorbent. That is, playback of the 1st adsorption component (81) is performed. The steam desorbed from the adsorbent flows into upper right passage (53) with the 2nd air.

[0085]

As shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, the 1st air after the dehumidification which flowed into upper left passage (55) is sent into interior—of—a—room side up passage (46) through the 2nd upper left

opening (35). This 1st air passes the 1st heat exchanger (103), while flowing interior-of-a-room side up passage (46), and it is cooled by heat exchange with a refrigerant. The 1st air which dehumidification was carried out and was cooled is supplied to the interior of a room through an interior-of-a-room side outlet (14) after that.
[0086]

On the other hand, the 2nd air which flowed into upper right passage (53) flows into outdoor side up passage (41) through the 1st upper right opening (23). The 2nd air used for cooling of the 2nd adsorption component (82) and playback of the 1st adsorption component (81) is discharged through an outdoor side outlet (16) outdoor.

[0087]

(Actuation of a refrigerant circuit)

Actuation of the refrigerant circuit at the time of dehumidification operation is explained with reference to <u>drawing 8</u> (a) which is the operational status Fig. showing the flow of a refrigerant, and the flow of air. This <u>drawing 8</u> (a) supports the 2nd actuation of dehumidification operation. [0088]

At the time of dehumidification operation, in <u>drawing 7</u>, the 1st port (121) and the 2nd port (122) are mutually open for free passage, and a four-way switching valve (120) will be in the condition that the 3rd port (123) and the 4th port (124) are mutually open for free passage. the [moreover,] — opening adjusts 1 electric expansion valve (111) suitably according to a service condition — having — the — 2 electric expansion valve (112) is made into a full open condition. [0089]

If a compressor (101) is operated in this condition, a refrigerant will circulate in a refrigerant circuit (100) and a refrigerating cycle will be performed. In that case, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) turns into a condenser, and both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turn into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100) (refer to <u>drawing 8</u> (a)). Moreover, the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) serve as a serial mutually in the circulation direction of a refrigerant. In the refrigerant circuit (100) at the time of this operation actuation, the 1st air is cooled in the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an evaporator of the upstream.

[0090] Concretely, the refrigerant breathed out from the compressor (101) is sent to a regenerated heat exchanger (102). The refrigerant which flowed into the regenerated heat exchanger (102) performs heat exchange with the 2nd air, and radiates for it heat and condenses it to the 2nd air. the refrigerant which came out of the regenerated heat exchanger (102) — order — the — the [1 electric expansion valve (111), a four-way switching valve (120), the 2nd heat exchanger (104), a bridge circuit (106), and] — 2 electric expansion valve (112) and the 1st heat exchanger (103) are passed.

[0091]

a refrigerant — the — it decompresses, in case 1 electric expansion valve (111) is passed, and it flows into the 2nd heat exchanger (104), heat exchange with the 2nd air is performed, endoergic is carried out from the 2nd air, and a part evaporates. Then, the refrigerant which flowed into the 1st heat exchanger (103) performs heat exchange with the 1st air further, and from the 1st air, endoergic [of it] is carried out and it evaporates. The refrigerant which evaporated in the 1st heat exchanger (103) is inhaled through a four—way switching valve (120) to a compressor (101). After the refrigerant inhaled to the compressor (101) is compressed, it is breathed out, and it repeats the above circulation actuation. [0092]

<<humidification operation>>

If an air-supply fan (95) is driven at the time of humidification operation as shown in <u>drawing 3</u> and <u>drawing 4</u>, outdoor air will be incorporated in casing (10) through outdoor side inlet port (13). This outdoor air flows into outdoor side lower passage (42) as the 2nd air. On the other hand, a drive of a ventilating fan (96) incorporates indoor air in casing (10) through interior-of-a-room side inlet port (15). This indoor air flows into interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47) as the 1st air.

[0093]

At the time of this humidification operation, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) and the 1st heat exchanger (103) turn into a condenser, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turns into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). About actuation of this refrigerant circuit (100), it mentions later.

[0094]

(The 1st actuation)

The 1st actuation of humidification operation is explained referring to drawing 3 and drawing 5. In this 1st actuation, adsorption actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) and playback actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) are performed. That is, in the 1st actuation, air is humidified with the 2nd adsorption component (82), and the adsorbent of the 1st adsorption component (81) adsorbs a steam.

[0095]

As shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, in the 1st dashboard (20), the 1st right-hand side opening (21) and the 1st upper right opening (23) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (22, 24, 25, 26) has become a cut off state. In this condition, outdoor side lower passage (42) and right-hand side passage (51) are open for free passage with the 1st right-hand side opening (21), and upper right passage (53) and outdoor side up passage (41) are open for free passage with the 1st upper right opening (23).

[0096]

In the 2nd dashboard (30), the 2nd lower right opening (34) and the 2nd upper left opening (35) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (31, 32, 33, 36) has become a cut off state. In this condition, interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47) and lower right passage (54) are open for free passage with the 2nd lower right opening (34), and upper left passage (55) and interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) are open for free passage with the 2nd upper left opening (35).

[0097]

A right-hand side shutter (61) will be in a closing condition, and the left-hand side shutter (62) is in the opening condition. In this condition, the lower part and lower left passage (56) of a regenerated heat exchanger (102) in central passage (57) are open for free passage through a left-hand side shutter (62).

[0098]

The 1st air incorporated by casing (10) flows into lower right passage (54) through the 2nd lower right opening (34) from interior—of—a—room side lower passage (47). On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) passes the 2nd heat exchanger (104), when it passes along outdoor side lower passage (42), and heat exchange of it is carried out to a refrigerant, and it is cooled. This 2nd air flows into right—hand side passage (51) through the 1st right—hand side opening (21) from outdoor side lower passage (42). [0099]

As shown in <u>drawing 5</u> (a), the 1st air of lower right passage (54) flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 1st adsorption component (81). While flowing this gas conditioning side path (85), an adsorbent is adsorbed in the steam contained in the 1st air. The 1st air from which moisture was taken with the 1st adsorption component (81) flows into upper right passage (53). [0100]

On the other hand, the 2nd air of right-hand side passage (51) flows into the cold-end path (86) of the 1st adsorption component (81). While flowing this cold-end path (86), the 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption produced when an adsorbent was adsorbed in the steam of the 1st air at a gas conditioning side path (85)]. That is, the 2nd air flows a cold-end path (86) as a fluid for cooling. The 2nd air which took the heat of adsorption flows into central passage (57), and passes a regenerated heat exchanger (102). By the regenerated heat exchanger (102), the 2nd air is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant in that case. Then, the 2nd air flows into lower left passage (56) from central passage (57). [0101]

The 2nd air heated by the 1st adsorption component (81) and the regenerated heat exchanger

(102) is introduced at the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 2nd adsorption component (82). At this gas conditioning side path (85), with the 2nd air, an adsorbent is heated and a steam is desorbed from an adsorbent. That is, playback of the 2nd adsorption component (82) is performed. And the steam desorbed from the adsorbent is given to the 2nd air, and the 2nd air is humidified. The 2nd air humidified with the 2nd adsorption component (82) flows into upper left passage (55) after that.

[0102]

As shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, the 2nd air which flowed into upper left passage (55) flows into interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) through the 2nd upper left opening (35). This 2nd air passes the 1st heat exchanger (103), while flowing interior-of-a-room side up passage (46), and heat exchange of it is carried out to the refrigerant which flows this 1st heat exchanger (103), and it is heated. And the 2nd air is supplied to the interior of a room through an interior-of-a-room side outlet (14).

[0103]

On the other hand, the 1st air which flowed into upper right passage (53) is sent into outdoor side up passage (41) through the 1st upper right opening (23). Then, the 1st air is discharged through an outdoor side outlet (16) outdoor.

[0104]

(The 2nd actuation)

The 2nd actuation of humidification operation is explained referring to <u>drawing 4</u> and <u>drawing 5</u>. In this 2nd actuation, adsorption actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) and playback actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) are performed contrary to the time of the 1st actuation. That is, in this 2nd actuation, air is humidified with the 1st adsorption component (81), and the adsorbent of the 2nd adsorption component (82) adsorbs a steam. [0105]

As shown in <u>drawing 4</u>, in the 1st dashboard (20), the 1st left-hand side opening (22) and the 1st upper left opening (25) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (21, 23, 24, 26) has become a cut off state. In this condition, outdoor side lower passage (42) and left-hand side passage (52) are open for free passage with the 1st left-hand side opening (22), and upper left passage (55) and outdoor side up passage (41) are open for free passage with the 1st upper left opening (25).

[0106]

In the 2nd dashboard (30), the 2nd upper right opening (33) and the 2nd lower left opening (36) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (31, 32, 34, 35) has become a cut off state. In this condition, upper right passage (53) and interior—of—a—room side up passage (46) are open for free passage with the 2nd upper right opening (33), and interior—of—a—room side lower passage (47) and lower left passage (56) are open for free passage with the 2nd lower left opening (36).

[0107]

A left-hand side shutter (62) will be in a closing condition, and the right-hand side shutter (61) is in the opening condition. In this condition, the lower part and lower right passage (54) of a regenerated heat exchanger (102) in central passage (57) are open for free passage through a right-hand side shutter (61).

[0108]

The 1st air incorporated by casing (10) flows into lower left passage (56) through the 2nd lower left opening (36) from interior—of—a—room side lower passage (47). On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) passes the 2nd heat exchanger (104), when it passes along outdoor side lower passage (42), and heat exchange of it is carried out to a refrigerant, and it is cooled. This 1st air flows into left—hand side passage (52) through the 1st left—hand side opening (22) from outdoor side lower passage (42).

[0109]

As shown in <u>drawing 5</u> (b), the 1st air of lower left passage (56) flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 2nd adsorption component (82). While flowing this gas conditioning side path (85), an adsorbent is adsorbed in the steam contained in the 1st air. The 1st air from which

moisture was taken with the 2nd adsorption component (82) flows into upper left passage (55). [0110]

On the other hand, the 2nd air of left-hand side passage (52) flows into the cold-end path (86) of the 2nd adsorption component (82). While flowing this cold-end path (86), the 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption produced when an adsorbent was adsorbed in the steam of the 1st air at a gas conditioning side path (85)]. That is, the 2nd air flows a cold-end path (86) as a fluid for cooling. The 2nd air which took the heat of adsorption flows into central passage (57), and passes a regenerated heat exchanger (102). By the regenerated heat exchanger (102), the 2nd air is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant in that case. Then, the 2nd air flows into lower right passage (54) from central passage (57).

The 2nd air heated by the 2nd adsorption component (82) and the regenerated heat exchanger (102) is introduced at the gas conditioning side path (85) of the 1st adsorption component (81). At this gas conditioning side path (85), with the 2nd air, an adsorbent is heated and a steam is desorbed from an adsorbent. That is, playback of the 1st adsorption component (81) is performed. And the steam desorbed from the adsorbent is given to the 2nd air, and the 2nd air is humidified. The 2nd air humidified with the 1st adsorption component (81) flows into upper right passage (53) after that.

[0112]

As shown in <u>drawing 4</u>, the 2nd air which flowed into upper right passage (53) flows into interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) through the 2nd upper right opening (33). This 2nd air passes the 1st heat exchanger (103), while flowing interior-of-a-room side up passage (46), and heat exchange of it is carried out to the refrigerant which flows this 1st heat exchanger (103), and it is heated. And the 2nd air is supplied to the interior of a room through an interior-of-a-room side outlet (14).

[0113]

On the other hand, the 1st air which flowed into upper left passage (55) is sent into outdoor side up passage (41) through the 1st upper left opening (25). Then, the 1st air is discharged through an outdoor side outlet (16) outdoor.

[0114]

(Actuation of a refrigerant circuit)

Actuation of the refrigerant circuit at the time of humidification operation is explained with reference to <u>drawing 8</u> (b) which is the operational status Fig. showing the flow of a refrigerant, and the flow of air. This <u>drawing 8</u> (b) supports the 2nd actuation of humidification operation. [0115]

At the time of humidification operation, the 1st port (121) and the 4th port (124) are mutually open for free passage, and a four-way switching valve (120) will be in the condition that the 2nd port (122) and the 3rd port (123) are mutually open for free passage. the [moreover,] — 1 electric expansion valve (111) is made into a full open condition — having — the — as for 2 electric expansion valve (112), opening is suitably adjusted according to a service condition. [0116]

If a compressor (101) is operated in this condition, a refrigerant will circulate in a refrigerant circuit (100) and a refrigerating cycle will be performed. In that case, both a regenerated heat exchanger (102) and the 1st heat exchanger (103) turn into a condenser, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turns into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100) (refer to drawing 8 (b)). In the refrigerant circuit (100) at the time of this operation actuation, the 2nd air is cooled in the 2nd heat exchanger (104).

[0117]

Concretely, the refrigerant breathed out from the compressor (101) is sent to a regenerated heat exchanger (102). The refrigerant which flowed into the regenerated heat exchanger (102) performs heat exchange with the 2nd air, radiates heat to the 2nd air, and the part condenses it. the refrigerant which came out of the regenerated heat exchanger (102) — order — the — it is sent to the 1st heat exchanger (103) through 1 electric expansion valve (111) and a four-way switching valve (120). The refrigerant which flowed into the 1st heat exchanger (103) performs

heat exchange with the 2nd air, and radiates for it heat and condenses it to the 2nd air. [0118]

the refrigerant which came out of the 1st heat exchanger (103) — order — the 1st check valve (151) and receiver (105) of a bridge circuit (106) — passing — the — it is sent to 2 electric expansion valve (112). this refrigerant — the — it decompresses, in case 2 electric expansion valve (112) is passed, and it is sent to the 2nd heat exchanger (104) through the 3rd check valve (153) of a bridge circuit (106) after that. The refrigerant which flowed into the 2nd heat exchanger (104) performs heat exchange with the 2nd air, and from the 2nd air, endoergic [of it] is carried out and it evaporates. The refrigerant which evaporated in the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is inhaled through a four—way switching valve (120) to a compressor (101). After the refrigerant inhaled to the compressor (101) is compressed, it is breathed out, and it repeats the above circulation actuation.

[0119]

In addition, although both a regenerated heat exchanger (102) and the 1st heat exchanger (103) were used as the condenser at the time of the 2nd operation actuation, it is also possible to make the 1st heat exchanger (103) into a subcooler by using a regenerated heat exchanger (102) as a condenser here. In this case, in a regenerated heat exchanger (102), all the gas refrigerants that flowed condense and the refrigerant sent to the 1st heat exchanger (103) turns into only liquid cooling intermediation. And in the 1st heat exchanger (103), the liquid cooling intermediation which flowed radiates heat to the 2nd air, and will be in a supercooling condition. [0120]

By the 1st heat exchanger (103), a refrigerant radiates heat to the 2nd air after passing an adsorption component (81 82) at the time of this 2nd operation actuation. That is, the 2nd air is humidified with an adsorption component (81 82), and after being further heated by the 1st heat exchanger (103), it is supplied to the interior of a room.

[0121]

Moreover, after the refrigerant which circulates through a refrigerant circuit (100) at the time of this 2nd operation actuation radiates heat by both the regenerated heat exchanger (102) and the 1st heat exchanger (103), it is sent to the 2nd heat exchanger (104). Therefore, a refrigerant with more low enthalpy is sent in to the 2nd heat exchanger (104) used as an evaporator. [0122]

- Effectiveness of the operation gestalt 1 -

He is trying to cool the 1st air which flows into a gas conditioning side path (85) in the humidity controller using the adsorption component (81 82) which has a gas conditioning side path (85) and a cold-end path (86) by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an evaporator of a refrigerant circuit (100) beforehand at the time of dehumidification operation according to this operation gestalt 1.

[0123]

Here, the effectiveness which cools the 1st air is explained with reference to the psychrometric chart of <u>drawing 58</u>. In addition, this psychrometric chart is what expressed air condition change notionally, and does not express correctly the actual amount of dehumidification or the actual amount of humidification, or a temperature change.

[0124]

First, considering the conventional humidity controller, at the time of dehumidification operation, as shown in drawing 58 (a), temperature rises and the 1st air (outdoor air) of the A point which is the air for dehumidification changes to a B point while absolute humidity falls, in case one adsorption component (81 82) is passed. And with the evaporator (103,104) of a refrigerant circuit, while absolute humidity has been fixed, it is cooled to C point, and the air of a B point is supplied indoors. On the other hand, the 2nd air (indoor air) of D point for reproducing an adsorption component carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption of one adsorption component (81 82)], is heated to E points, and is heated to F points by the regenerated heat exchanger (102) which is a condenser of a refrigerant circuit further. Temperature falls and this 2nd air changes to G points while this adsorption component (82 81) is reproduced and absolute humidity rises in that case, in case the adsorption component (82 81) of another side is passed,

and it is discharged by outdoor.

[0125]

Moreover, air condition change is almost the same also at the time of humidification, and as shown in drawing 58 (b), in case the 1st air (for example, indoor air) of an A point passes one adsorption component (81 82), it changes from an A point at a B point, and is emitted to outdoor. On the other hand, the 2nd air (outdoor air) of D point which is the air for humidification is heated to F points by one adsorption component (81 82) and regenerated heat exchanger (102). In case this 2nd air passes the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, it reproduces this adsorption component (82 81), is humidified in that case, changes to G points, and is supplied indoors.

[0126]

Here, indoor air does not carry out the change of state of the playback side of an adsorption component (81 82) to the forge fire exceeding the relative humidity line (isohume) phi 1 of outdoor air at the time of dehumidification operation. That is, indoor air cannot be changed only to the relative humidity line phi 1 by which the A point of outdoor air passes along G points at the maximum, and has become the limitation of playback of the point G1 on the relative humidity line phi 1 of this outdoor air.

[0127]

Moreover, conversely, in an adsorption side, even the point on the relative humidity line phi 2 by which outdoor air passes along F after heating of indoor air at the maximum can adsorb moisture, but the point on the relative humidity line phi 2 which passes along F after heating of indoor air becomes an adsorption limitation.

[0128]

From the above thing, the amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be operated only among the bi-phase pair humidity lines phi1 and phi2. Therefore, in the conventional humidity controller, since a playback limitation becomes low naturally when the relative humidity of the outdoor air which is the 1st air is low from the first, the burst size (the amount of playbacks) of moisture will decrease. And if there are few moisture burst sizes, the amount of adsorption will also decrease and the dehumidification engine performance will fall. Since the playback limitation of an adsorption component is low when this is the same also at the time of humidification and the relative humidity of the indoor air which is the 1st air is low, it will decrease, the burst size of humidification, i.e., amount, of moisture.

[0129]

[0130]

On the other hand, according to this operation gestalt 1, by having used the evaporator (103,104) of a refrigerant circuit as a condensator which cools the 1st air which flows into the above—mentioned adsorption component (81 82), the playback limitation of an adsorption component (81 82) can be raised to G2 point on the relative humidity line phi 3 which changed, and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture can be made [many]. Consequently, the ***** engine performance of equipment is raised.

Next, he is trying to cool the 2nd air which flows into a cold-end path (85) as a description of this invention by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an evaporator of a refrigerant circuit (100) beforehand at the time of humidification operation of this operation gestalt 1. Therefore, the cooling effect with the 2nd air can be heightened and adsorption effectiveness can be gathered. For this reason, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0131]

- Modification of the operation gestalt 1 - (Modification 1)

With the above-mentioned operation gestalt 1, while using each of 1st heat exchanger (103) and 2nd heat exchanger (104) as an evaporator at the time of dehumidification operation Although it connects so that the 2nd heat exchanger (104) may become the upstream of the 1st heat exchanger (103), and he is trying to cool the 1st air by the side of adsorption by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) of this upstream As shown in drawing 9 (a), the 1st heat exchanger (103) is

used as the evaporator of the upstream, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is used as the evaporator of the downstream, and you may make it cool the 1st air by the side of adsorption by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) of the downstream.

[0132]

Moreover, to having connected so that a regenerated heat exchanger (102) may become the upstream of the 1st heat exchanger (103), while using a regenerated heat exchanger (102) and the 1st heat exchanger (103) as a condenser in <u>drawing 8</u> (b) of the above-mentioned operation gestalt 1 at the time of humidification operation, as shown in <u>drawing 9</u> (b), a regenerated heat exchanger (102) may be used as the condenser of the downstream of the 1st heat exchanger (103).

[0133]

In this case, the refrigerant circuit (100) of <u>drawing 7</u> is changed suitably, and a four-way switching valve (120), a bridge circuit (106), and an electric expansion valve (112) are made into the combination corresponding to <u>drawing 9</u> (a) and (b), or if required, it is good, although the condition of <u>drawing 9</u> (a) and the condition of <u>drawing 9</u> (b) cannot be switched in the refrigerant circuit (100) of <u>drawing 7</u> to combine a solenoid valve etc. suitably further. [0134]

Although the detail of the refrigerant circuit (100) in this case is omitted, the same effectiveness as the operation gestalt 1 can be done so also in this example. That is, since he is trying to cool the 2nd air which flows into a cold-end path (86) at the time of humidification operation with the evaporator of a refrigerant circuit, the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) can be heightened. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0135]

Moreover, since he is trying to cool the 1st air at the time of dehumidification operation, the playback limitation of an adsorption component (81 82) is raised, and sufficient ****** can be secured.

[0136]

(Modification 2)

A modification 2 is an example which changed the configuration of a refrigerant circuit (100) further.

[0137]

These evaporators are connected to juxtaposition while using the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as an evaporator at the time of dehumidification operation, as shown in <u>drawing 10</u> (a). Thus, if constituted, after decompressing by the electric expansion valve which is not illustrated after condensing by the regenerated heat exchanger (102), branching further and evaporating with both evaporators (103,104), the refrigerant breathed out from the compressor (101) will be inhaled by the compressor (101), and will be compressed again.

[0138]

In this case, by cooling the 1st air for adsorption by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is one evaporator, the playback limitation of an adsorption component (81 82) can be raised like the operation gestalt 1, and the ***** engine performance can be raised.

[0139]

As shown in <u>drawing 10</u> (b) at the time of humidification operation, while using the 1st heat exchanger (103) as a condenser and using the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as an evaporator, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) and the 1st heat exchanger (103) are made juxtaposition. Thus, after decompressing by the electric expansion valve which is not joined and illustrated after condensing by the regenerated heat exchanger (102) and the 1st heat exchanger (103) and evaporating in the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an evaporator further, the refrigerant breathed out from the compressor (101) when constituted is inhaled by the compressor (101), and is compressed again.

[0140]

In this case, by cooling the 2nd air for cooling by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an

evaporator, the cooling effect as well as the operation gestalt 1 can be heightened, and adsorption effectiveness can be raised.

[0141]

In addition, what is necessary is just to build a circuit, combining suitably a 4 way change-over valve, a solenoid valve, a check valve, a bridge circuit, etc., although omitted about the concrete configuration of the refrigerant circuit in this case.

[0142]

(Modification 3)

This modification 3 is a modification at the time of humidification operation. Although <u>drawing 8</u> (b) of the above-mentioned operation gestalt 1 specifically explained the example which used the 1st heat exchanger (103) as the condenser, and used the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as the evaporator at the time of humidification operation, at the time of humidification operation, it may be made to operate by using both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as an evaporator.

[0143]

The operational status in that case is explained with reference to <u>drawing 11</u>. In this example, the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which are two evaporators are connected to a serial, and the 1st heat exchanger (103) is arranged at the upstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104).

[0144]

The flow of the air in the humidity controller of this modification 3 itself is the same, and a different point is a point that the 2nd air after playback is cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103) to being heated by the 1st heat exchanger (103) as the 2nd air after playback shows the operation gestalt 1 to $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$

[0145]

In this modification 3, after the 2nd air is heated by the adsorption component (81 82) and the regenerated heat exchanger (102) after being first cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), and it is further humidified with an adsorption component (82 81), it is cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103), and it is supplied indoors.

[0146]

After the indoor air which is the 1st air gives moisture to an adsorption component (81 82), it is discharged outdoor. This point is the same as the operation gestalt 1.

[0147]

Thus, if constituted, since the air cooled after humidification can be supplied indoors, the interior of a room can be humidified, performing weak air conditioning. This operation is suitable when humidifying for example, in a flower arrangement store etc. in a summer.

[0148]

Moreover, generally, since the temperature of outdoor air is usually high, when it is going to perform humidification operation, it is no longer obtained hardly in a summer whether the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) becomes extremely small. Therefore, the temperature of the air by the side of adsorption (the 1st air) becomes comparatively high with a heat of adsorption, and it becomes difficult for the relative humidity of this air to fall and to perform sufficient dehumidification. On the other hand, in this modification 3, by cooling the 2nd air (outdoor air) supplied to an adsorption component (81 82) as a fluid for cooling, even if it is a summer, it becomes possible about the cooling effect to perform humidification operation with slight height.

[0149]

Moreover, since the amount of adsorption of the steam in an adsorption component (81 82) can be increased by heightening the cooling effect, an adsorption component and the large mold of equipment can also be prevented.

[0150]

(Modification 4)

The modification 4 shown in drawing 12 is an example in which drawing 8 to drawing 11 changed

the flow of the refrigerant in a refrigerant circuit. The point of this modification 4 being other modifications at the time of humidification operation, and operating by using both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as an evaporator, Although the point that the 1st heat exchanger (103) which is two evaporators, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) are connected to the serial is the same as a modification 3, it differs in the modification 3 in that the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turns into an evaporator of the upstream of the 1st heat exchanger (103).

[0151]

Also in this modification 4, the flow of air itself is the same as <u>drawing 3</u>, <u>drawing 4</u>, and <u>drawing 8</u> (b) explained. Moreover, the point that the 2nd air after playback of an adsorption component (81 82) is cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103) is the same as a modification 3.

[0152]

After the 2nd air is heated by the adsorption component (81 82) and the regenerated heat exchanger (102) after being first cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), and it is further humidified with an adsorption component (82 81), it is cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103), and, specifically, it is supplied indoors. After the indoor air which is the 1st air gives moisture to an adsorption component (81 82), it is discharged outdoor.

[0153]

Thus, if constituted, since the air cooled after humidification can be indoors supplied like the above-mentioned modification 3, even if it is a summer, it becomes possible to perform humidification operation. It is suitable, when following, for example, humidifying in a flower arrangement store etc. in a summer. Moreover, since the amount of adsorption of the steam in an adsorption component (81 82) can be increased by cooling the 2nd air beforehand and heightening the cooling effect, an adsorption component and the large mold of equipment can also be prevented.

[0154]

(Modification 5)

The modification 5 shown in <u>drawing 13</u> is an example in which <u>drawing 8</u> to <u>drawing 12</u> changed the configuration of a refrigerant circuit. Although this modification 5 is a modification at the time of humidification operation and the point of operating by using both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as an evaporator is the same as the above-mentioned modifications 3 and 4, it differs from modifications 3 and 4 in that the 1st heat exchanger (103) which is two evaporators, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) are connected to juxtaposition. [0155]

Also in this modification 5, the flow of air itself is the same as <u>drawing 3</u>, <u>drawing 4</u>, and <u>drawing 8</u> (b) explained. Moreover, the point that the 2nd air after playback of an adsorption component (81 82) is cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103) is the same as modifications 3 and 4. [0156]

After the 2nd air is heated by the adsorption component (81 82) and the regenerated heat exchanger (102) after being first cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), and it is further humidified with an adsorption component (82 81), it is cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103), and, specifically, it is supplied indoors. After the indoor air which is the 1st air gives moisture to an adsorption component (81 82), it is discharged outdoor.

[0157]

Thus, if constituted, since the air cooled after humidification can be indoors supplied like the above-mentioned modifications 3 and 4, even if it is a summer, it becomes possible to perform humidification operation. It is suitable, when following, for example, humidifying in a flower arrangement store etc. in a summer. Moreover, since the amount of adsorption of the steam in an adsorption component (81 82) can be increased by cooling the 2nd air beforehand and heightening the cooling effect, an adsorption component and the large mold of equipment can also be prevented.

[0158]

[The gestalt 2 of implementation of invention]

The operation gestalt 2 of this invention is the example which made the 1st heat exchanger

(103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) arrangement which is different in the operation gestalt 1. In addition, although the air for cooling (or humidification) of the 1st heat exchanger (103) of this operation gestalt 2 and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) differs in the operation gestalt 1, suppose it for convenience that the same name as the operation gestalt 1 and the same sign are used for each heat exchanger (103,104). This point is the same about the operation gestalt 3 or subsequent ones.

[0159]

With this operation gestalt 2, as shown in <u>drawing 14</u> – <u>drawing 17</u>, each of 1st heat exchanger (103) and 2nd heat exchanger (104) is arranged in the space between an outdoor side panel (11) and the 1st dashboard (20). The 1st heat exchanger (103) is arranged in outdoor side lower passage (42), and, specifically, the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is arranged in outdoor side up passage (41).

[0160]

In this operation gestalt 2, the 1st heat exchanger (103) is a heat exchanger for carrying out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which were inhaled by casing from outdoor, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is a heat exchanger for carrying out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which are discharged outdoor.

[0161]

Other parts consist of this humidity controller like the operation gestalt 1. Therefore, concrete explanation of each part is omitted here. Moreover, although the concrete configurations of a refrigerant circuit differ in the operation gestalt 1, they are omitted also about the circuitry. In addition, in the following "operation actuation", it explains that a refrigerant flows using <u>drawing 18 - drawing 20</u>.

[0162]

Operation actuation -

Next, operation actuation is explained.

[0163]

<<dehumidification operation>>

At the time of dehumidification operation, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) turns into a condenser, and both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turn into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). Between these two evaporators, at the time of this dehumidification operation, circuitry is carried out so that the 1st heat exchanger (103) may be located in the upstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104).

[0164]

The motion of the equipment at the time of dehumidification operation itself is the same as the above-mentioned operation gestalt 1, and the 1st actuation of <u>drawing 14</u> and the 2nd actuation of <u>drawing 15</u> are performed by turns. And in the 1st actuation, adsorption actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) and playback actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) are performed. That is, in the 1st actuation, the adsorbent of the 2nd adsorption component (82) is reproduced at the same time dehumidification of the air is carried out with the 1st adsorption component (81). Moreover, in the 2nd actuation, adsorption actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) and playback actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) are performed contrary to the time of the 1st actuation. That is, in the 2nd actuation, the adsorbent of the 1st adsorption component (81) is reproduced at the same time dehumidification of the air is carried out with the 2nd adsorption component (82).

[0165]

At the time of this dehumidification operation, the condition of closing motion of each opening (21–26) of the 1st dashboard (20), and each opening (31–36) of the 2nd dashboard (30), The condition of closing motion of a right-hand side shutter (61) and a left-hand side shutter (62) As it is the same as the condition at the time of dehumidification operation in the operation gestalt 1 and the flow of the air within casing (10) itself shows both the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation to drawing 14 and drawing 15, it is the same as drawing 1 and the operation gestalt 1 of 2.

[0166]

At the time of dehumidification operation, as shown in <u>drawing 14</u>, <u>drawing 15</u>, and <u>drawing 18</u> (a), the 1st air incorporated by casing (10) passes the 1st heat exchanger (103) first, and heat exchange of it is carried out to a refrigerant, and it is cooled. The 1st cooled air flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of one adsorption component (81 82). While flowing this gas conditioning side path (85), an adsorbent is adsorbed in the steam contained in the 1st air, and dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out. The 1st air by which dehumidification was carried out is supplied indoors after that.

[0167]

On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) flows into the cold-end path (86) of above-mentioned one adsorption component (81 82). While flowing this cold-end path (86), the 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption which the steam of the 1st air produced when an adsorbent was adsorbed], and is heated at a gas conditioning side path (85). In case the 2nd air passes a regenerated heat exchanger (102) further, it is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant.

[0168]

The 2nd heated air is introduced at the gas conditioning side path (85) of the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, with the 2nd air, an adsorbent is heated and a steam is desorbed from an adsorbent. That is, playback of the 2nd adsorption component (82) is performed. Subsequently this 2nd air passes the 2nd heat exchanger (104), evaporates a refrigerant and is discharged by heat exchange with a refrigerant outdoor. [0169]

At the time of dehumidification operation, continuous running is performed by switching the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation by turns, operating the temperature and humidity of air as mentioned above.

[0170]

In addition, if it is made for a refrigerant to evaporate with intermediate pressure in the 1st heat exchanger (103), generating of drain water can be suppressed by making evaporation temperature into height a little.

[0171]

[0172]

<<humidification operation>>

At the time of humidification operation, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) turns into a condenser, and both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turn into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). Between these two evaporators, at the time of this humidification operation, circuitry is carried out so that the 1st heat exchanger (103) may be located in the downstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104).

The motion of the equipment at the time of humidification operation itself is the same as the above-mentioned operation gestalt 1, and the 1st actuation of <u>drawing 16</u> and the 2nd actuation of <u>drawing 17</u> are performed by turns. And in the 1st actuation, adsorption actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) and playback actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) are performed. That is, in the 1st actuation, air is humidified with the 2nd adsorption component (82), and the adsorbent of the 1st adsorption component (81) adsorbs a steam. Moreover, in the 2nd actuation, adsorption actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) and playback actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) are performed contrary to the time of the 1st actuation. That is, in this 2nd actuation, air is humidified with the 1st adsorption component (81), and the adsorbent of the 2nd adsorption component (82) adsorbs a steam.

[0173]

The condition of closing motion of each opening (21-26) of the 1st dashboard (20) and each opening (31-36) of the 2nd dashboard (30) and the condition of closing motion of a right-hand side shutter (61) and a left-hand side shutter (62) are the same as the condition at the time of humidification operation [in / in both the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation / the operation gestalt 1] at the time of this humidification operation. Therefore, the flow of the air within casing (10) itself is the same as $\underline{\text{drawing 3}}$ and the operation gestalt 1 of 4, as shown in $\underline{\text{drawing 16}}$ and $\underline{\text{drawing 17}}$.

[0174]

At the time of humidification operation, as shown in <u>drawing 16</u>, <u>drawing 17</u>, and <u>drawing 18</u> (a), the 1st air incorporated by casing (10) flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of one adsorption component (81 82), without operating temperature. While the 1st air flows a gas conditioning side path (85), an adsorbent is adsorbed in the steam contained in this 1st air, and dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out. The 1st air by which dehumidification was carried out passes the 2nd heat exchanger (104), evaporates a refrigerant, and is discharged by outdoor after that.

[0175]

On the other hand, first, heat exchange is carried out to a refrigerant, it is cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103), and the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) flows into the cold-end path (86) of above-mentioned one adsorption component (81 82). While flowing this cold-end path (86), the 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption which the steam of the 1st air produced when an adsorbent was adsorbed], and is heated at a gas conditioning side path (85). In case the 2nd air passes a regenerated heat exchanger (102) further, it is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant.

[0176]

The 2nd heated air is introduced at the gas conditioning side path (85) of the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, with the 2nd air, an adsorbent is heated and a steam is desorbed from an adsorbent. That is, playback of the 2nd adsorption component (82) is performed, the 2nd air is humidified by coincidence and the interior of a room is supplied. [0177]

At the time of this humidification operation, continuous running is performed by switching the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation by turns, operating the temperature and humidity of air as mentioned above.

[0178]

In addition, if it is made for a refrigerant to evaporate with intermediate pressure in the 2nd heat exchanger (104) also in this case, the frost to a heat exchanger can be prevented by making evaporation temperature into height a little.

[0179]

- Effectiveness of the operation gestalt 2 -

He is trying to cool the 1st air which flows into a gas conditioning side path (85) also in this operation gestalt 2 in the humidity controller using the adsorption component (81 82) which has a gas conditioning side path (85) and a cold-end path (86) by the 1st heat exchanger (103) which is an evaporator of a refrigerant circuit (100) beforehand at the time of dehumidification operation.

[0180]

Therefore, since the relative humidity of the 1st air can be raised and an adsorption component can be supplied, the playback limitation of an adsorption component (81 82) is raised, and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture can be made [many]. Consequently, the ****** engine performance of equipment is raised.

[0181]

Moreover, at the time of humidification operation, since he is trying to cool the 2nd air which flows into a cold-end path by the 1st heat exchanger (103) which is an evaporator of a refrigerant circuit (100) beforehand, the cooling effect with the 2nd air which is a fluid for cooling can be heightened. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented. [0182]

- Modification of the operation gestalt 2 -

(Modification 1)

With the above-mentioned operation gestalt 2, while using each of 1st heat exchanger (103) and 2nd heat exchanger (104) as an evaporator Although the 1st heat exchanger (103) is made into the upstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104) at the time of dehumidification operation shown in drawing 18 (a) and he is trying to cool the 1st air by the side of adsorption by the 1st heat

exchanger (103) of the upstream As shown in <u>drawing 19</u> (a), the 1st heat exchanger (103) is used as the evaporator of the downstream, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is used as the evaporator of the upstream, and you may make it cool the 1st air by the side of adsorption by the 1st heat exchanger (103) of the downstream.

[0183]

Moreover, although the 1st heat exchanger (103) is made into the downstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104) and he is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end by the 1st heat exchanger (103) of this downstream in the above-mentioned operation gestalt 2 at the time of humidification operation shown in drawing 18 (b) As shown in drawing 19 (b), the 1st heat exchanger (103) is used as the evaporator of the upstream, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is used as the evaporator of the downstream, and you may make it cool the 2nd air of a cold end by the 1st heat exchanger (103) of the upstream.

[0184]

Although the detail of the flow of air or the flow of a refrigerant in this configuration is omitted, the same effectiveness as the operation gestalt 2 can be done so even in this case. That is, since he is trying to cool the 1st air by the side of adsorption with the evaporator of a refrigerant circuit at the time of dehumidification operation, the playback limitation of an adsorption component (81 82) can be raised. Moreover, since he is trying to cool the 2nd air which flows into a cold-end path (86) with the evaporator of a refrigerant circuit at the time of humidification operation, the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) can be heightened. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0185]

(Modification 2)

A modification 2 is an example which changed the configuration of a refrigerant circuit (100) further.

[0186]

As this refrigerant circuit (100) is shown in <u>drawing 20</u> (a) and (b), both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) are evaporators, and these evaporators are connected to juxtaposition. Thus, if constituted, after branching after condensing by the regenerated heat exchanger (102), decompressing by the electric expansion valve which is not illustrated and evaporating with both evaporators (103,104) further, the refrigerant breathed out from the compressor (101) will be inhaled by the compressor (101), and will be compressed again. [0187]

The flow of the 1st air at the time of dehumidification operation and humidification operation and the 2nd air and an operation of the 1st and 2nd heat exchanger (103,104) to the 1st and 2nd air are the same as the example of <u>drawing 18</u> and <u>drawing 19</u>. [0188]

Therefore, at the time of dehumidification operation, by cooling the 1st air for adsorption by the 1st heat exchanger (103) which is one evaporator, a playback limitation can be raised like **** and the ***** engine performance can be raised. Moreover, by cooling the 2nd air for cooling by the 1st heat exchanger (103) which is one evaporator, at the time of humidification operation, the cooling effect can be heightened like ****, and adsorption effectiveness can be raised at it. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification both **** humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0189]
[The gestalt 3 of implementation of invention]

The operation gestalt 3 of this invention is the example arrangement of the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) was made to differ in the operation gestalten 1 and 2. [0190]

With this operation gestalt 3, as shown in <u>drawing 21</u> - <u>drawing 24</u>, the 1st heat exchanger (103) is arranged in the space between an outdoor side panel (11) and the 1st dashboard (20), and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is arranged in the space between an interior-of-a-room side panel (12) and the 2nd dashboard (30). The 1st heat exchanger (103) is arranged in outdoor side up passage

(41), and, specifically, the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is arranged in interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47).

[0191]

In this operation gestalt 3, the 1st heat exchanger (103) is a heat exchanger for carrying out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which are discharged outdoor, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is a heat exchanger for carrying out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which were attracted by casing (102) from the interior of a room.

[0192]

Other parts consist of this humidity controller like the operation gestalten 1 and 2. Therefore, concrete explanation of each part is omitted here. Moreover, about a refrigerant circuit, the flow of a refrigerant is mainly explained using <u>drawing 25</u> in the following "operation actuation." [0193]

- Operation actuation -

Next, operation actuation is explained.

[0194]

<<dehumidification operation>>

At the time of dehumidification operation, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) turns into a condenser, and both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turn into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). At the time of this dehumidification operation, it is constituted so that the 1st heat exchanger (103) may be located in the downstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104) between these two evaporators.

[0195]

The motion of the equipment at the time of dehumidification operation itself is the same as the above-mentioned operation gestalten 1 and 2, and the 1st actuation of <u>drawing 21</u> and the 2nd actuation of <u>drawing 22</u> are performed by turns. And in the 1st actuation, adsorption actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) and playback actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) are performed. That is, in the 1st actuation, the adsorbent of the 2nd adsorption component (82) is reproduced at the same time dehumidification of the air is carried out with the 1st adsorption component (81). Moreover, in the 2nd actuation, adsorption actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) and playback actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) are performed contrary to the time of the 1st actuation. That is, in the 2nd actuation, the adsorbent of the 1st adsorption component (81) is reproduced at the same time dehumidification of the air is carried out with the 2nd adsorption component (82). [0196]

At the time of this dehumidification operation, the condition of closing motion of each opening (21–26) of the 1st dashboard (20), and each opening (31–36) of the 2nd dashboard (30), The condition of closing motion of a right-hand side shutter (61) and a left-hand side shutter (62) As it is the same as the condition at the time of dehumidification operation in the operation gestalten 1 and 2 and the flow of the air within casing (10) itself shows both the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation to drawing 21 and drawing 22, it is the same as drawing 1, the operation gestalt 1 of 2 and drawing 14, and the operation gestalt 2 of 15.

At the time of dehumidification operation, as shown in <u>drawing 21</u>, <u>drawing 22</u>, and <u>drawing 25</u> (a), the 1st air incorporated by casing (10) flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of one adsorption component (81 82), without performing temperature actuation by the heat exchanger (103,104). While flowing this gas conditioning side path (85), an adsorbent is adsorbed in the steam contained in the 1st air, and dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out. The 1st air by which dehumidification was carried out is supplied indoors after that.

On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) passes the 2nd heat exchanger (104) first, and heat exchange of it is carried out to a refrigerant, and it is cooled. This 2nd air flows into the cold-end path (86) of above-mentioned one adsorption component (81 82). While flowing this cold-end path (86), the 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption which the steam of the 1st air produced when an adsorbent was adsorbed], and is heated at a gas

conditioning side path (85). In case the 2nd air passes a regenerated heat exchanger (102) further, it is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant.
[0199]

The 2nd heated air is introduced at the gas conditioning side path (85) of the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, with the 2nd air, an adsorbent is heated and a steam is desorbed from an adsorbent. That is, playback of an adsorption component (81 82) is performed. Subsequently this 2nd air passes the 1st heat exchanger (104), evaporates a refrigerant and is discharged by heat exchange with a refrigerant outdoor.

At the time of dehumidification operation, continuous running is performed by switching the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation by turns, operating the temperature and humidity of air as mentioned above.

[0201]

[0200]

In addition, if it is made for a refrigerant to evaporate with intermediate pressure in the 2nd heat exchanger (104), generating of drain water can be suppressed by making evaporation temperature into height a little.

[0202]

[0203]

<<humidification operation>>

At the time of humidification operation, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) turns into a condenser, and both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turn into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). At the time of this humidification operation, circuitry is carried out so that the 1st heat exchanger (103) may be located in the upstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104) between these two evaporators.

The motion of the equipment at the time of this humidification operation itself is the same as the above-mentioned operation gestalten 1 and 2, and the 1st actuation of drawing 23 and the 2nd actuation of drawing 24 are performed by turns. And in the 1st actuation, adsorption actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) and playback actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) are performed. That is, in the 1st actuation, air is humidified with the 2nd adsorption component (82), and the adsorbent of the 1st adsorption component (81) adsorbs a steam. Moreover, in the 2nd actuation, adsorption actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) and playback actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) are performed contrary to the time of the 1st actuation. That is, in this 2nd actuation, air is humidified with the 1st adsorption component (81), and the adsorbent of the 2nd adsorption component (82) adsorbs a steam.

[0204]

The condition of closing motion of each opening (21–26) of the 1st dashboard (20) and each opening (31–36) of the 2nd dashboard (30) and the condition of closing motion of a right-hand side shutter (61) and a left-hand side shutter (62) are the same as the condition at the time of humidification operation [in / in both the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation / the operation gestalten 1 and 2] at the time of this humidification operation. Therefore, the flow of the air within casing (10) itself is the same as $\frac{\text{drawing 3}}{17}$, as shown in $\frac{\text{drawing 23}}{17}$ and 24. [0205]

At the time of humidification operation, as shown in <u>drawing 23</u>, <u>drawing 24</u>, and <u>drawing 25</u> (b), the 1st air incorporated by casing (10) passes the 2nd heat exchanger (104), and heat exchange of it is carried out to a refrigerant, and it is cooled. The 1st cooled air flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of one adsorption component (81 82). While the 1st air flows a gas conditioning side path (85), an adsorbent is adsorbed in the steam contained in this 1st air, and dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out. In case the 1st air by which dehumidification was carried out passes the 1st heat exchanger (103), heat exchange of it is carried out to a refrigerant, and it evaporates a refrigerant, and it is discharged by outdoor. [0206]

On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) flows into the cold-end path (86) of

the adsorption component (81 82) which is one side first. While flowing this cold-end path (86), the 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption which the steam of the 1st air produced when an adsorbent was adsorbed], and is heated at a gas conditioning side path (85). In case the 2nd air passes a regenerated heat exchanger (102) further, it is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant.

[0207]

The 2nd heated air is introduced at the gas conditioning side path (85) of the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, with the 2nd air, an adsorbent is heated and a steam is desorbed from an adsorbent. That is, playback of an adsorption component (81 82) is performed, the 2nd air is humidified by coincidence and the interior of a room is supplied. [0208]

At the time of this humidification operation, continuous running is performed by switching the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation by turns, operating the temperature and humidity of air as mentioned above.

[0209]

In addition, if it is made for a refrigerant to evaporate with intermediate pressure in the 1st heat exchanger (103) also in this case, frost can be prevented by making evaporation temperature into height a little.

[0210]

- Effectiveness of the operation gestalt 3 -

In this operation gestalt 3, in the humidity controller using the adsorption component (81 82) which has a gas conditioning side path (85) and a cold-end path (86), since he is trying to cool the 2nd air which flows into a cold-end path by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an evaporator of a refrigerant circuit (100) beforehand, at the time of dehumidification operation, the cooling effect with the 2nd air which is a fluid for cooling can be heightened. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0211]

Moreover, since he is trying to cool the 1st air which flows into a gas conditioning side path (85) by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an evaporator of a refrigerant circuit (100) beforehand at the time of humidification operation, the relative humidity of the 1st air can be raised and an adsorption component (81 82) can be supplied. Therefore, the playback limitation of an adsorption component (81 82) is raised, and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture increase. Consequently, the ****** engine performance of equipment is raised. [0212]

- Modification of the operation gestalt 3 -

(Modification 1)

With the above-mentioned operation gestalt 3, while using each of 1st heat exchanger (103) and 2nd heat exchanger (104) as an evaporator Although the 1st heat exchanger (103) is made into the downstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104) at the time of dehumidification operation shown in <u>drawing 25</u> (a) and he is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end by the 2nd heat exchanger (103) of the upstream The 1st heat exchanger (103) is used as the evaporator of the upstream, the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is used as the evaporator of the downstream, and you may make it cool the 2nd air of a cold end by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) of the downstream, as shown in <u>drawing 26</u> (a).

[0213]

Moreover, although the 1st heat exchanger (103) is made into the upstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104) and he is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) of the downstream in the above-mentioned operation gestalt 3 at the time of humidification operation shown in <u>drawing 25</u> (b) The 1st heat exchanger (103) is used as the evaporator of the downstream, the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is used as the evaporator of the upstream, and you may make it cool the 1st air by the side of adsorption by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) of the upstream, as shown in <u>drawing 26</u> (b). [0214]

Although the detail of the flow of air or the flow of a refrigerant in this configuration is omitted, the same effectiveness as the operation gestalt 3 can be done so even in this case. That is, since he is trying to cool the 2nd air which flows into a cold-end path (86) with the evaporator (104) of a refrigerant circuit at the time of dehumidification operation, the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) can be heightened. Moreover, since he is trying to cool the 1st air by the side of adsorption with the evaporator (104) of a refrigerant circuit at the time of humidification operation, the playback limitation of an adsorption component (81 82) can be raised. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0215] (Modification 2)

A modification 2 is an example which changed the configuration of a refrigerant circuit (100) further.

[0216]

As this refrigerant circuit (100) is shown in <u>drawing 27</u> (a) and (b), both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) are evaporators, and these evaporators are connected to juxtaposition. Thus, if constituted, after branching after condensing by the regenerated heat exchanger (102), decompressing by the electric expansion valve which is not illustrated and evaporating with both evaporators (103,104) further, the refrigerant breathed out from the compressor (101) will be inhaled by the compressor (101), and will be compressed again.

The flow of the 1st air at the time of dehumidification operation and humidification operation and the 2nd air and an operation of the 1st and 2nd heat exchanger (103,104) to the 1st and 2nd air are the same as the example of <u>drawing 25</u> and <u>drawing 26</u>.
[0218]

Therefore, by cooling the 2nd air for cooling by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is one evaporator, at the time of dehumidification operation, the cooling effect can be heightened like ****, and adsorption effectiveness can be raised at it. Moreover, at the time of humidification operation, by cooling the 1st air for adsorption by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is one evaporator, a playback limitation can be raised like **** and the ***** engine performance can be raised. For this reason, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0219]

(Modification 3)

A modification 3 is an example it was made to stop the 1st heat exchanger (103) in the operation actuation shown in <u>drawing 25</u> (a) and (b). At this time, as shown in <u>drawing 28</u> (a) and (b), a regenerated heat exchanger (102) turns into a condenser, and only the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turns into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). In order to enable operation made to stop the 1st heat exchanger (103), it is good to prepare the bypass path where the 1st heat exchanger (103) is bypassed in a refrigerant circuit (100), and a refrigerant flows. [0220]

The flow of the air in the humidity controller of this modification 3 itself is the same as that of what was explained by <u>drawing 23</u>, <u>drawing 24</u>, and <u>drawing 25</u>, and a different point is a point that neither cooling nor heating is carried out, in case the 2nd air at the time of dehumidification operation or the 1st air at the time of humidification operation passes the 1st heat exchanger (103).

[0221]

In this modification 3, like <u>drawing 25</u> (a), dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out with one adsorption component (81 82), and it is indoors supplied at the time of dehumidification operation.

[0222]

On the other hand, the 2nd air passes through the cold-end path (86) of the adsorption component (81 82) of the method of top Norikazu, after being cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), and it carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption]. The 2nd air is further heated by

the regenerated heat exchanger (102), passes the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, and reproduces this adsorption component (82 81). This 2nd air passes the 1st heat exchanger (103) further, and is discharged outdoor.

[0223]

Moreover, at the time of humidification operation, like <u>drawing 25</u> (b), the 2nd air is heated by the adsorption component (81 82) and the regenerated heat exchanger (102), and after being further humidified with an adsorption component (82 81), it is supplied indoors.

[0224]
On the other hand, after being cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as mentioned above, the indoor air which is the 1st air gives moisture to an adsorption component (81 82), only passes the 1st heat exchanger (103), and is discharged outdoor.

[0225]

Thus, even if constituted, at the time of dehumidification operation, the cooling effect can be heightened by cooling the 2nd air which flows into the cold-end path (86) of an adsorption component (81 82). Moreover, it becomes possible to raise a playback limitation, as explained in the psychrometric chart of <u>drawing 58</u> by cooling the 1st air which flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of an adsorption component (81 82) at the time of humidification operation. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0226]

(Modification 4)

A modification 4 is an example it was made to stop the 1st heat exchanger (103) in operation actuation of the modification 1 shown in <u>drawing 26</u> (a) and (b). At this time, as shown in <u>drawing 29</u> (a) and (b), a regenerated heat exchanger (102) turns into a condenser, and only the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turns into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). In order to enable operation made to stop the 1st heat exchanger (103), it is good to prepare the bypass path where the 1st heat exchanger (103) is bypassed in a refrigerant circuit (100), and a refrigerant flows.

[0227]

The flow of the air in the humidity controller of this modification 4 itself is the same as that of what was explained by <u>drawing 23</u>, <u>drawing 24</u>, and <u>drawing 26</u>, and a different point is a point that neither cooling nor heating is carried out, in case the 2nd air at the time of dehumidification operation or the 1st air at the time of humidification operation passes the 1st heat exchanger (103).

[0228]

In this modification 4, like <u>drawing 26</u> (a), dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out with one adsorption component (81 82), and it is indoors supplied at the time of dehumidification operation.

[0229]

On the other hand, the 2nd air passes through the cold-end path (86) of the adsorption component (81 82) of the method of top Norikazu, after being cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), and it carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption]. The 2nd air is further heated by the regenerated heat exchanger (102), passes the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, and reproduces this adsorption component (82 81). This 2nd air passes the 1st heat exchanger (103) further, and is discharged outdoor.

[0230]

Moreover, at the time of humidification operation, like <u>drawing 26</u> (b), the 2nd air is heated by the adsorption component (81 82) and the regenerated heat exchanger (102), and after being further humidified with an adsorption component (82 81), it is supplied indoors.

[0231]

On the other hand, after being cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as mentioned above, the indoor air which is the 1st air gives moisture to an adsorption component (81 82), only passes the 1st heat exchanger (103), and is discharged outdoor.

[0232]

Thus, even if constituted, at the time of dehumidification operation, the cooling effect can be heightened by cooling the 2nd air which flows into the cold-end path (86) of an adsorption component (81 82). Moreover, it becomes possible to raise a playback limitation by cooling the 1st air which flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of an adsorption component (81 82) at the time of humidification operation. Therefore, like a modification 3, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0233]

(Modification 5)

A modification 5 is an example the evaporator made juxtaposition comes out [example] on the other hand, and it was made to stop a certain 1st heat exchanger (103) in operation actuation of the modification 2 shown in <u>drawing 27</u> (a) and (b). At this time, as shown in <u>drawing 30</u> (a) and (b), a regenerated heat exchanger (102) turns into a condenser, and only the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turns into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). In order to enable operation made to stop the 1st heat exchanger (103), it is good to prepare the bypass path where the 1st heat exchanger (103) is bypassed in a refrigerant circuit (100), and a refrigerant flows.

[0234]

The flow of the air in the humidity controller of this modification 5 itself is the same as that of what was explained by <u>drawing 23</u>, <u>drawing 24</u>, and <u>drawing 27</u>, and a different point is a point that neither cooling nor heating is carried out, in case the 2nd air at the time of dehumidification operation or the 1st air at the time of humidification operation passes the 1st heat exchanger (103).

[0235]

In this modification 5, like <u>drawing 27</u> (a), dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out with one adsorption component (81 82), and it is indoors supplied at the time of dehumidification operation.

[0236]

On the other hand, the 2nd air passes through the cold-end path (86) of the adsorption component (81 82) of the method of top Norikazu, after being cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), and it carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption]. The 2nd air is further heated by the regenerated heat exchanger (102), passes the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, and reproduces this adsorption component (82 81). This 2nd air passes the 1st heat exchanger (103) further, and is discharged outdoor.

[0237]

Moreover, at the time of humidification operation, like <u>drawing 27</u> (b), the 2nd air is heated by one adsorption component (81 82) and regenerated heat exchanger (102), and after being further humidified with the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, it is supplied indoors. [0238]

On the other hand, after being cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as mentioned above, the indoor air which is the 1st air gives moisture to an adsorption component (81 82), only passes the 1st heat exchanger (103), and is discharged outdoor. [0239]

Thus, even if constituted, at the time of dehumidification operation, the cooling effect can be heightened by cooling the 2nd air which flows into the cold-end path (86) of an adsorption component (81 82). Moreover, it becomes possible to raise a playback limitation by cooling the 1st air which flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of an adsorption component (81 82) at the time of humidification operation. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured like modifications 3 and 4, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0240]

[The gestalt 4 of implementation of invention]

The operation gestalt 4 of this invention is the example arrangement of the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) was made to differ in the operation gestalten 1, 2, and 3.

[0241]

[0242]

With this operation gestalt 4, as shown in <u>drawing 31</u> – <u>drawing 34</u>, each of 1st heat exchanger (103) and 2nd heat exchanger (104) is arranged in the space between an interior—of—a—room side panel (12) and the 2nd dashboard (30). The 1st heat exchanger (103) is arranged in interior—of—a—room side up passage (46), and, specifically, the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is arranged in interior—of—a—room side lower passage (47).

In this operation gestalt 4, the 1st heat exchanger (103) is a heat exchanger for carrying out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which are supplied to the interior of a room, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is a heat exchanger for carrying out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which were attracted by casing (10) from the interior of a room.

[0243]

Other parts consist of this humidity controller like the operation gestalten 1, 2, and 3. Therefore, concrete explanation of each part is omitted here. Moreover, although the column of "operation actuation" explains that the refrigerant in a refrigerant circuit flows, it omits about the concrete circuitry.

[0244]

Operation actuation -

Next, operation actuation is explained.

[0245]

<<dehumidification operation>>

At the time of dehumidification operation, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) turns into a condenser, and both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turn into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). At the time of dehumidification operation, circuitry is carried out so that the 2nd heat exchanger (104) may be located in the upstream of the 1st heat exchanger (103) between these two evaporators.

[0246]

The motion of the equipment at the time of dehumidification operation itself is the same as the above-mentioned operation gestalten 1, 2, and 3, and the 1st actuation of <u>drawing 31</u> and the 2nd actuation of <u>drawing 32</u> are performed by turns. And in the 1st actuation, adsorption actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) and playback actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) are performed. That is, in the 1st actuation, the adsorbent of the 2nd adsorption component (82) is reproduced at the same time dehumidification of the air is carried out with the 1st adsorption component (81). Moreover, in the 2nd actuation, adsorption actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) and playback actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) are performed contrary to the time of the 1st actuation. That is, in the 2nd actuation, the adsorbent of the 1st adsorption component (81) is reproduced at the same time dehumidification of the air is carried out with the 2nd adsorption component (82).

At the time of this dehumidification operation, the condition of closing motion of each opening (21–26) of the 1st dashboard (20), and each opening (31–36) of the 2nd dashboard (30), The condition of closing motion of a right-hand side shutter (61) and a left-hand side shutter (62) Are the same as the condition at the time of dehumidification operation [in / in both the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation / the operation gestalten 1, 2, and 3]. The flow of the air within casing (10) itself As shown in $\frac{drawing 31}{drawing 31}$ and $\frac{drawing 32}{drawing 32}$, it is the same as $\frac{drawing 1}{drawing 21}$, and the operation gestalt 1 of 2, $\frac{drawing 14}{drawing 21}$, the operation gestalt 2 of 15 and $\frac{drawing 21}{drawing 21}$, and the operation gestalt 3 of 22.

[0248]

At the time of dehumidification operation, as shown in <u>drawing 31</u>, <u>drawing 32</u>, and <u>drawing 35</u> (a), the 1st air incorporated by casing (10) flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of the adsorption component (81 82) which is one side first, without performing temperature actuation by the heat exchanger (103,104). While flowing this gas conditioning side path (85), an adsorbent is adsorbed in the steam contained in the 1st air, and dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out. The 1st heat exchanger (103) is passed, and in that case, heat exchange is carried out to a

refrigerant, it is cooled, and the 1st air by which dehumidification was carried out is supplied indoors.

[0249]

On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) passes the 2nd heat exchanger (104) first, and heat exchange of it is carried out to a refrigerant, and it is cooled. This 2nd air flows into the cold-end path (86) of above-mentioned one adsorption component (81 82). While flowing this cold-end path (86), the 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption which the steam of the 1st air produced when an adsorbent was adsorbed], and is heated at a gas conditioning side path (85). In case the 2nd air passes a regenerated heat exchanger (102) further, it is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant.

The 2nd heated air is introduced at the gas conditioning side path (85) of the adsorption component (81 82) of another side, with the 2nd air, an adsorbent is heated and a steam is desorbed from an adsorbent. That is, playback of an adsorption component (81 82) is performed. After reproducing an adsorption component (81 82), the 2nd air is discharged outdoor. [0251]

At the time of dehumidification operation, continuous running is performed by switching the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation by turns, operating the temperature and humidity of air as mentioned above.

[0252]

<<humidification operation>>

At the time of humidification operation, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) and the 1st heat exchanger (103) turn into a condenser, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turns into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). At the time of this humidification operation, it is constituted so that the 1st heat exchanger (103) may be located in the downstream of a regenerated heat exchanger (102) between these two condensers.

[0253]

The motion of the equipment at the time of this humidification operation itself is the same as the above-mentioned operation gestalten 1, 2, and 3, and the 1st actuation of <u>drawing 33</u> and the 2nd actuation of <u>drawing 34</u> are performed by turns. And in the 1st actuation, adsorption actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) and playback actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) are performed. That is, in the 1st actuation, air is humidified with the 2nd adsorption component (82), and the adsorbent of the 1st adsorption component (81) adsorbs a steam. Moreover, in the 2nd actuation, adsorption actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) and playback actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) are performed contrary to the time of the 1st actuation. That is, in this 2nd actuation, air is humidified with the 1st adsorption component (81), and the adsorbent of the 2nd adsorption component (82) adsorbs a steam.

[0254]

The condition of closing motion of each opening (21–26) of the 1st dashboard (20) and each opening (31–36) of the 2nd dashboard (30) and the condition of closing motion of a right-hand side shutter (61) and a left-hand side shutter (62) are the same as the condition at the time of humidification operation [in / in both the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation / the operation gestalten 1, 2, and 3] at the time of this humidification operation. Therefore, the flow of the air within casing (10) itself is the same as $\frac{\text{drawing 3}}{\text{drawing 23}}$, the operation gestalt 1 of 4, $\frac{\text{drawing 16}}{\text{drawing 17}}$ and $\frac{\text{drawing 23}}{\text{drawing 33}}$, and the operation gestalt 3 of 24, as shown in drawing 33 and 34.

[0255]

At the time of humidification operation, as shown in <u>drawing 33</u>, <u>drawing 34</u>, and <u>drawing 35</u> (b), the 1st air incorporated by casing (10) passes the 2nd heat exchanger (104) first, and heat exchange of it is carried out to a refrigerant, and it is cooled. The 1st cooled air flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of one adsorption component (81 82). While the 1st air flows a gas conditioning side path (85), an adsorbent is adsorbed in the steam contained in this 1st air, and dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out. The 1st air by which dehumidification was

carried out is discharged by outdoor after that. [0256]

On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) flows into the cold-end path (86) of the adsorption component (81 82) of the method of top Norikazu first. While flowing this coldend path (86), the 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption which the steam of the 1st air produced when an adsorbent was adsorbed], and is heated at a gas conditioning side path (85). In case the 2nd air passes a regenerated heat exchanger (102) further, it is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant.

The 2nd heated air is introduced at the gas conditioning side path (85) of the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, with the 2nd air, an adsorbent is heated and a steam is desorbed from an adsorbent. That is, playback of an adsorption component (82 81) is performed and the 2nd air is humidified by coincidence. When this 2nd air passes the 1st heat exchanger (103) further, after carrying out heat exchange of it to a refrigerant and heating it, it is supplied to the interior of a room.

[0258]

At the time of this humidification operation, continuous running is performed by switching the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation by turns, operating the temperature and humidity of air as mentioned above. It is suitable when this operation performs strong heating.

[0259]

- Effectiveness of the operation gestalt 4 -

In this operation gestalt 4, in the humidity controller using the adsorption component (81 82) which has a gas conditioning side path (85) and a cold-end path (86), since he is trying to cool the 2nd air which flows into a cold-end path by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an evaporator of a refrigerant circuit (100) beforehand, at the time of dehumidification operation, the cooling effect with the 2nd air which is a fluid for cooling can be heightened. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0260]

Moreover, since he is trying to cool the 1st air which flows into a gas conditioning side path (85) by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an evaporator of a refrigerant circuit (100) beforehand at the time of humidification operation, the relative humidity of the 1st air can be raised and an adsorption component (81 82) can be supplied. Therefore, the playback limitation of an adsorption component (81 82) is raised, and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture increase. Consequently, the ****** engine performance of equipment is raised.

[0261]

 Modification of the operation gestalt 4 -(Modification 1)

The modification 1 of the above-mentioned operation gestalt 3 is shown in $\underline{\text{drawing } 36}$. [0262]

In the example of <u>drawing 35</u>, while using each of 1st heat exchanger (103) and 2nd heat exchanger (104) as an evaporator at the time of dehumidification operation Although the 1st heat exchanger (103) is made into the downstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104) and he is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end by the 2nd heat exchanger (103) of the upstream As shown in <u>drawing 36</u> (a), the 1st heat exchanger (103) is used as the evaporator of the upstream, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is used as the evaporator of the downstream, and he is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) of the downstream in this modification 1 at the time of dehumidification operation. [0263]

Moreover, although the 1st heat exchanger (103) is used as the condenser of the downstream of a regenerated heat exchanger (102) at the time of humidification operation of <u>drawing 35</u> (b), he uses the 1st heat exchanger (103) as the condenser of the upstream of a regenerated heat exchanger (102), and is trying to heat the 2nd air after playback by this 1st heat exchanger (103) in this modification 1. Moreover, the point he is trying to cool the 1st air which flows into the gas

conditioning side path (85) of an adsorption component (81 82) by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an evaporator is the same as the example of <u>drawing 35</u> (b). [0264]

In this case, since he is trying to cool the 2nd air which flows into a cold-end path (86) with the evaporator (104) of a refrigerant circuit at the time of dehumidification operation, the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) can be heightened. Moreover, since he is trying to cool the 1st air by the side of adsorption with the evaporator (104) of a refrigerant circuit at the time of humidification operation, the playback limitation of an adsorption component (81 82) can be raised. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0265]

(Modification 2)

A modification 2 is an example which changed the configuration of a refrigerant circuit (100) further.

[0266]

This refrigerant circuit (100) is the example which makes an evaporator juxtaposition at the time of dehumidification operation, and was made to make a condenser juxtaposition at the time of humidification operation, as shown in <u>drawing 37</u> (a) and (b).
[0267]

Thus, after branching after condensing by the regenerated heat exchanger (102), as shown in drawing 37 (a), decompressing by the electric expansion valve which is not illustrated and evaporating with both evaporators (103,104) further, the refrigerant breathed out from the compressor (101) at the time of dehumidification operation when constituted is inhaled by the compressor (101), and is compressed again. Moreover, as shown in drawing 37 (b), after the refrigerant breathed out from the compressor (101) at the time of humidification operation branching and condensing it by the regenerated heat exchanger (102) and the 1st heat exchanger (103), it joins, it is decompressed by the electric expansion valve which is not illustrated, and after it evaporates with an evaporator further, it repeats the actuation which is inhaled by the compressor (101) and compressed again. [0268]

The flow of the 1st air at the time of dehumidification operation and humidification operation and the 2nd air and an operation of the 1st and 2nd heat exchanger (103,104) to the 1st and 2nd air are the same as the example of <u>drawing 35</u> and <u>drawing 36</u>. [0269]

Therefore, by cooling the 2nd air for cooling by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is one evaporator, at the time of dehumidification operation, the cooling effect can be heightened like ****, and adsorption effectiveness can be raised at it. Moreover, at the time of humidification operation, by cooling the 1st air for adsorption by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is one evaporator, a playback limitation can be raised like **** and the ***** engine performance can be raised. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0270]

(Modification 3)

Although the above-mentioned operation gestalt 4 explained the example which used the 1st heat exchanger (103) as the condenser, and used the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as the evaporator at the time of humidification operation of <u>drawing 35</u> (b), it may be made to operate as a modification 3 by using both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as an evaporator at the time of humidification operation.

[0271]

The operational status in that case is explained with reference to <u>drawing 38</u>. In this example, the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which are two evaporators are connected to a serial, and the 1st heat exchanger (103) is arranged at the upstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104).

[0272]

The flow of the air in the humidity controller of this modification 3 itself is the same as that of the operation gestalt 4 explained by <u>drawing 33</u>, <u>drawing 34</u>, and <u>drawing 35</u> (b), and a different point is a point the 2nd air after playback is cooled rather than is heated by the 1st heat exchanger (103).

[0273]

In this modification 3, after the outdoor air which is the 2nd air is heated by one adsorption component (81 82) and regenerated heat exchanger (102) and is further humidified with the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, it is cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103), and it is supplied indoors.

[0274]

It is cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), and after the indoor air which is the 1st air gives moisture further to the adsorption component (81 82) of the method of top Norikazu, it is discharged outdoor.

[0275]

Thus, if constituted, since the air cooled after humidification can be supplied indoors, even if it is a summer, it becomes possible to perform humidification operation. It is suitable, when following, for example, humidifying in a flower arrangement store etc. in a summer. Moreover, by cooling the 1st air by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), since the playback limitation in an adsorption component (81 82) can be raised, the ***** engine performance is raised and enlargement of an adsorption component (81 82) or equipment can also be prevented.

(Modification 4)

A modification 4 is an example which changed the flow of the refrigerant in a refrigerant circuit further. The point of operating by this modification 4 using both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) as an evaporator at the time of humidification operation as shown in drawing 39, Although the point that the 1st heat exchanger (103) which is two evaporators, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) are connected to the serial is the same as the modification 3 of drawing 38 It differs in the above-mentioned modification 3 in that the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turns into an evaporator of the upstream of the 1st heat exchanger (103) at the time of this humidification operation.

[0277]

Also in this modification 4, the flow of air itself is the same as each above-mentioned operation gestalten and those modifications explained. Moreover, the point that the 2nd air after playback of an adsorption component (81 82) is cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103) is the same as the modification 3 of drawing 38.

[0278]

After the 2nd air is heated by one adsorption component (81 82) and regenerated heat exchanger (102) and is further humidified with the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, it is cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103), and, specifically, it is supplied indoors.

[0279]

It is cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), and after the indoor air which is the 1st air gives moisture further to the adsorption component (81 82) of the method of top Norikazu, it is discharged outdoor.

[0280]

Thus, if constituted, since the air cooled after humidification can be indoors supplied like the above-mentioned modification 3, even if it is a summer, it becomes possible to perform humidification operation. It is suitable, when following, for example, humidifying in a flower arrangement store etc. in a summer. Moreover, by cooling the 1st air by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), since the playback limitation in an adsorption component (81 82) can be raised, the ***** engine performance is raised and enlargement of an adsorption component (82 82) or equipment can also be prevented.

[0281]

(Modification 5)

The modification 5 shown in drawing 40 is an example which used each of 1st heat exchanger

(103) and 2nd heat exchanger (104) as the evaporator, and connected these heat exchangers (103,104) to juxtaposition. And he cools the 2nd air after playback by the 1st heat exchanger (103), and is trying to cool the 1st air in front of dehumidification by the 2nd heat exchanger (104).

[0282]

After the 2nd air is heated by one adsorption component (81 82) and regenerated heat exchanger (102) and is further humidified with the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, it is cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103), and, specifically, it is supplied indoors. [0283]

It is first cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), and after the indoor air which is the 1st air gives moisture further to the adsorption component (81 82) of the method of top Norikazu, it is discharged outdoor.

[0284]

Thus, since the air cooled after humidification can be indoors supplied like the above-mentioned modifications 3 and 4 even if constituted, even if it is a summer, it becomes possible to perform humidification operation. It is suitable, when following, for example, humidifying in a flower arrangement store etc. in a summer. Moreover, by cooling the 1st air by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), since the playback limitation in an adsorption component (81 82) can be raised, the ****** engine performance is raised and enlargement of an adsorption component (82 82) or equipment can also be prevented.

[0285]

[The gestalt 5 of implementation of invention]

The operation gestalt 5 of this invention is the example arrangement of the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) was made to differ in the operation gestalten 1-4. [0286]

With this operation gestalt 5, as shown in <u>drawing 41</u> and 42, the 1st heat exchanger (103) is arranged in the space between an outdoor side panel (11) and the 1st dashboard (30), and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is arranged in the space between an interior—of—a—room side panel (12) and the 2nd dashboard (30). The 1st heat exchanger (103) is arranged in outdoor side lower passage (47), and, specifically, the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is arranged in interior—of—a—room side lower passage (47).

[0287]

In this operation gestalt 5, the 1st heat exchanger (103) is a heat exchanger for carrying out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which were attracted by casing (10) from outdoor, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is a heat exchanger for carrying out heat exchange of the air and the refrigerant which were attracted by casing (10) from the interior of a room. [0288]

Although this humidity controller is constituted by the dehumidification special-purpose machine, it is the same as that of the operation gestalten 1-4 except for arrangement of a heat exchanger (103,104) about an equipment configuration. Therefore, concrete explanation of each part is omitted here. Moreover, it omits also about the concrete circuitry of a refrigerant circuit. [0289]

- Operation actuation -

Next, operation actuation is explained.

[0290]

<<dehumidification operation>>

At the time of dehumidification operation, a regenerated heat exchanger (102) turns into a condenser, and both the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) turn into an evaporator in a refrigerant circuit (100). Moreover, in the refrigerant circuit (100), the 1st heat exchanger (103) is the heat exchanger of the upstream, and the 2nd heat exchanger is the heat exchanger of the downstream.

[0291]

The motion of the equipment at the time of this dehumidification operation itself is the same as the above-mentioned operation gestalten 1-4, and the 1st actuation of <u>drawing 41</u> and the 2nd

actuation of <u>drawing 42</u> are performed by turns. And in the 1st actuation, adsorption actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) and playback actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) are performed. That is, in the 1st actuation, the adsorbent of the 2nd adsorption component (82) is reproduced at the same time dehumidification of the air is carried out with the 1st adsorption component (81). Moreover, in the 2nd actuation, adsorption actuation about the 2nd adsorption component (82) and playback actuation about the 1st adsorption component (81) are performed contrary to the time of the 1st actuation. That is, in the 2nd actuation, the adsorbent of the 1st adsorption component (81) is reproduced at the same time dehumidification of the air is carried out with the 2nd adsorption component (82).

[0292]

At the time of this dehumidification operation, the condition of closing motion of each opening (21–26) of the 1st dashboard (20), and each opening (31–36) of the 2nd dashboard (30), The condition of closing motion of a right-hand side shutter (61) and a left-hand side shutter (62) Are the same as the condition at the time of dehumidification operation [in / in both the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation / the operation gestalten 1–4]. The flow of the air within casing (10) itself As shown in drawing 41 and drawing 42, it is the same as drawing 1, the operation gestalt 1 of 2, drawing 14, the operation gestalt 2 of 15, drawing 21, the operation gestalt 3 of 22 and drawing 31, and the operation gestalt 4 of drawing 32. [0293]

At the time of this dehumidification operation, as shown in <u>drawing 41</u>, <u>drawing 42</u>, and <u>drawing 43</u>, the 1st air incorporated by casing (10) flows into the gas conditioning side path (85) of one adsorption component (81 82), after carrying out heat exchange to a refrigerant and being cooled, in case the 1st heat exchanger (103) is passed. While flowing this gas conditioning side path (85), an adsorbent is adsorbed in the steam contained in the 1st air, and dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out. The 1st air by which dehumidification was carried out is supplied indoors after that.

[0294]

On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) passes the 2nd heat exchanger (104) first, and heat exchange of it is carried out to a refrigerant, and it is cooled. This 2nd air flows into the cold-end path (86) of the adsorption component (81 82) which is one side first. While flowing this cold-end path (86), the 2nd air carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption which the steam of the 1st air produced when an adsorbent was adsorbed], and is heated at a gas conditioning side path (85). In case the 2nd air passes a regenerated heat exchanger (102) further, it is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant. [0295]

The 2nd heated air is introduced at the gas conditioning side path (85) of the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, with the 2nd air, an adsorbent is heated and a steam is desorbed from an adsorbent. That is, playback of an adsorption component (81 82) is performed. After reproducing an adsorption component (81 82), the 2nd air is discharged outdoor. [0296]

At the time of dehumidification operation, continuous running is performed by switching the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation by turns, operating the temperature and humidity of air as mentioned above.

[0297]

Effectiveness of the operation gestalt 5 -

In the humidity controller using an adsorption component, by cooling the 1st air which flows into the above-mentioned adsorption component by the 1st heat exchanger (103) which is an evaporator of a refrigerant circuit (100) beforehand, the relative humidity of the 1st air can be raised and, according to this operation gestalt 5, an adsorption component can be supplied. Therefore, the playback limitation of an adsorption component is raised and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture increase. Consequently, the ****** engine performance of equipment is raised.

[0298]

Moreover, since he is trying to cool the 2nd air which flows into a cold-end path by the 2nd heat

exchanger (104) which is an evaporator of a refrigerant circuit (100) beforehand, the cooling effect with the 2nd air which is a fluid for cooling can be heightened. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.
[0299]

Modification of the operation gestalt 5 –
 (Modification 1)

The modification 1 of the operation gestalt 5 is an example which changed the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in the above-mentioned operation gestalt 5. Although each of 1st heat exchanger (103) and 2nd heat exchanger (104) is used as the evaporator like the operation gestalt 5 of drawing 43 in this modification 1 as shown in drawing 44, it differs in the operation gestalt 5 in trying that the 1st heat exchanger (103) turns into an evaporator of the downstream of the 2nd heat exchanger (104).

[0300]

Also in this modification 1, the flow of air is the same as the operation gestalt 5 of drawing 43. That is, after being cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103), dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out with one adsorption component (81 82), and it is supplied indoors. Moreover, after being cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), the 2nd air is heated by above-mentioned one adsorption component (81 82) and regenerated heat exchanger (102), reproduces the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, and is discharged outdoor.

[0301]

Even in this case, the same effectiveness as the operation gestalt 5 can be done so. That is, since he is trying to cool the 1st air by the side of adsorption by the 1st heat exchanger (103) which is one evaporator, the playback limitation of an adsorption component (81 82) can be raised. Moreover, since he is trying to cool the 2nd air which flows into a cold-end path (86) by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an evaporator of another side, the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) can be heightened. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0302]

(Modification 2)

The modification 2 of the operation gestalt 5 is an example which changed the configuration of a refrigerant circuit in the above-mentioned operation gestalt 5 of <u>drawing 43</u>, and the modification 1 of <u>drawing 44</u>. Although each of 1st heat exchanger (103) and 2nd heat exchanger (104) is used as the evaporator like <u>drawing 43</u> and 44 in this modification 2 as shown in <u>drawing 45</u>, it differs from <u>drawing 43</u> and the example of 44 at the point which is making juxtaposition the 1st heat exchanger (103) and the 2nd heat exchanger (104). [0303]

Also in this modification 2, the flow of air is the same as the operation gestalt 5 of drawing 43, and the modification 1 of drawing 44. That is, after being cooled by the 1st heat exchanger (103), dehumidification of the 1st air is carried out with one adsorption component (81 82), and it is supplied indoors. Moreover, after being cooled by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), the 2nd air is heated by one adsorption component (81 82) and regenerated heat exchanger (102), reproduces the adsorption component (82 81) of another side, and is discharged outdoor.

Even in this case, the same effectiveness as the operation gestalt 5 can be done so. That is, since he is trying to cool the 1st air by the side of adsorption by the 1st heat exchanger (103) which is one evaporator, the playback limitation of an adsorption component (81 82) can be raised. Moreover, since he is trying to cool the 2nd air which flows into a cold-end path (86) by the 2nd heat exchanger (104) which is an evaporator of another side, the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) can be heightened. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0305]

[The gestalt 6 of implementation of invention]

Although each above-mentioned operation gestalt explained the example using one refrigerant circuit (100) which has the heat exchanger (a regenerated heat exchanger (102), the 1st heat exchanger (103), and the 2nd heat exchanger (104)) of three sheets, two refrigerant circuits may be used in the humidity controller of this invention.

[0306]

In this case, in casing (10), as a refrigerant circuit, as shown in <u>drawing 46</u>, a refrigerant circuit A (210) and a refrigerant circuit B (220) are formed. The refrigerant circuit A (210) consists of the 1st compressor (211), the 1st condenser (212), the 1st expansion valve (213), and the 1st evaporator (214). The refrigerant circuit B (220) consists of the 2nd compressor (221), the 2nd condenser (222), the 2nd expansion valve (223), and the 2nd evaporator (224). [0307]

In this case, each heat exchanger (212,214,222,224) can arrange each by various patterns an outdoor side up passage [in casing (10)] (41), and outdoor side to five chambers of lower passage (42) interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47) and central passage (57).

[0308]

First, the pattern of arrangement in the case of cooling the 1st air by the side of adsorption with the 1st evaporator (214) is explained. In this case, as shown in the table of drawing 47, seven kinds of arrangement patterns can be considered. In addition, "playback" expresses the central passage (57) where a regenerated heat exchanger is arranged in this table. "OA" expresses the outdoor side lower passage (42) where air is introduced into casing (10) from outdoor. "RA" expresses the interior-of-a-room side lower passage (47) where air is introduced into casing (10) from the interior of a room, "SA" expresses the interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) where air blows off indoors, and "EA" expresses the outdoor side up passage (41) where air blows off to outdoor.

[0309]

() [arrangement pattern **1]

This arrangement pattern **1 the sign with a parenthesis shows to <u>drawing 41</u> and <u>drawing 42</u> — as — the 1st condenser (212) — the 1st evaporator (214) is arranged in outdoor side lower passage (42), and central passage (57) and the 2nd evaporator (224) are arranged also for the 2nd condenser (222) in central passage (57) at interior—of—a—room side lower passage (47). [0310]

Therefore, at the time of dehumidification operation, after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), dehumidification of the 1st air (outdoor air) is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and it is supplied indoors. On the other hand, the 2nd air (indoor air) is heated with one adsorption component (81 82) and both condensers (212,222), after being cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224), it reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side further, and is discharged outdoor.

[0311]

Moreover, although corresponding drawing is not shown at the time of humidification operation, after being cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224), dehumidification of the 1st air (indoor air) is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and it is exhausted by outdoor. On the other hand, after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), in case the 2nd air (outdoor air) is heated with one adsorption component (81 82) and both condensers (212,222) and reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side further, it is humidified, and it is supplied indoors.

[0312]

Thus, arrangement pattern **1 The 1st air by the side of adsorption is cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224) at the time of humidification operation, while cooling with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of dehumidification operation, and while cooling with the 2nd evaporator (224) at the time of dehumidification operation, he is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of humidification operation. Therefore, since all at the time of dehumidification operation and humidification operation can raise the relative humidity of this 1st

air and can supply it to an adsorption component by cooling the 1st air, the playback limitation of an adsorption component is raised and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture increase. Consequently, the ****** engine performance of equipment is raised. Moreover, while all at the time of dehumidification operation and humidification operation can heighten now the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) and can secure sufficient amount of dehumidification, and the amount of humidification by cooling the 2nd air, they can also prevent enlargement of equipment.

[0313]

() [arrangement pattern **2]

This arrangement pattern **2 the sign with a parenthesis shows to <u>drawing 14 - drawing 17 --</u> as -- the 1st condenser (212) -- the 1st evaporator (214) is arranged in outdoor side lower passage (42), and central passage (57) and the 2nd evaporator (224) are arranged also for the 2nd condenser (222) in central passage (57) at outdoor side up passage (41). [0314]

Therefore, at the time of dehumidification operation, after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), dehumidification of the 1st air (outdoor air) is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and it is supplied indoors. On the other hand, after the 2nd air (indoor air) is heated with one adsorption component (81 82) and both condensers (212,222) and reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side further, it is cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224) and it is discharged outdoor.

[0315]

Moreover, at the time of humidification operation, dehumidification of the 1st air (indoor air) is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and after being cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224), it is exhausted by outdoor. On the other hand, after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), in case the 2nd air (outdoor air) is heated with one adsorption component (81 82) and both condensers (212,222) and reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side further, it is humidified, and it is supplied indoors.

[0316]

Thus, arrangement pattern **2 He cools the 1st air by the side of adsorption with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of dehumidification operation, and is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of humidification operation. Therefore, since the relative humidity of this 1st air can be raised and an adsorption component can be supplied by cooling the 1st air at the time of dehumidification operation, the playback limitation of an adsorption component is raised and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture increase. Consequently, the ****** engine performance of equipment is raised. Moreover, enlargement of equipment can also be prevented, while being able to heighten now the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) and being able to secure sufficient amount of dehumidification, and the amount of humidification by cooling the 2nd air at the time of humidification operation.

[0317]

() [arrangement pattern **3]

This arrangement pattern **3 the sign with a parenthesis shows to drawing 1 - drawing 4 -- as -- the 1st condenser (212) -- the 1st evaporator (214) is arranged in outdoor side lower passage (42), and central passage (57) and the 2nd evaporator (224) are arranged also for the 2nd condenser (222) in central passage (57) at interior-of-a-room side up passage (41). [0318]

Therefore, at the time of dehumidification operation, after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), dehumidification is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and it is further cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224), and the 1st air (outdoor air) is supplied indoors. On the other hand, the 2nd air (indoor air) is heated with one adsorption component (81 82) and both condensers (212,222), and after it reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side further, it is discharged outdoor.

[0319]

Moreover, at the time of humidification operation, dehumidification of the 1st air (indoor air) is

carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and it is exhausted by outdoor. On the other hand, the 2nd air (outdoor air) is indoors supplied, after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), being humidified, when it is heated with one adsorption component (81 82) and both condensers (212,222) and the adsorption component (81 82) of another side is reproduced further and cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224).

[0320]

Thus, arrangement pattern **3 He cools the 1st air by the side of adsorption with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of dehumidification operation, and is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of humidification operation. Therefore, since the relative humidity of this 1st air can be raised and an adsorption component can be supplied by cooling the 1st air at the time of dehumidification operation, the playback limitation of an adsorption component is raised and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture increase. Consequently, the ****** engine performance of equipment is raised. Moreover, enlargement of equipment can also be prevented, while being able to heighten now the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) and being able to secure sufficient amount of dehumidification, and the amount of humidification by cooling the 2nd air at the time of humidification operation.

[0321]

() [arrangement pattern **4]

This arrangement pattern **4 it is shown in <u>drawing 48</u> — as — the 1st condenser (212) — the 2nd condenser (222) is arranged in outdoor side lower passage (42), and interior—of—a—room side up passage (46) and the 2nd evaporator (224) are arranged for the 1st evaporator (214) in central passage (57) at interior—of—a—room side lower passage (47). [0322]

Therefore, at the time of dehumidification operation, after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), dehumidification of the 1st air (outdoor air) is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and it is heated with the 2nd condenser (222) after that, and is supplied indoors. On the other hand, after being cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224), and the 2nd air (indoor air) cools one adsorption component (81 82) and is further heated with the 1st condenser (212), it reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side, and it is discharged outdoor.

[0323]

Moreover, although not illustrated, at the time of humidification operation, after being cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224), dehumidification of the 1st air (indoor air) is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and it is exhausted by outdoor. On the other hand, in case the 2nd air (outdoor air) reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), and it cools one adsorption component (81 82) and is heated with the 1st condenser (212), it is humidified, it is further heated with the 2nd condenser, and is supplied indoors.

[0324]

Thus, arrangement pattern **4 The 1st air by the side of adsorption is cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224) at the time of humidification operation, while cooling with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of dehumidification operation, and while cooling with the 2nd evaporator (224) at the time of dehumidification operation, he is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of humidification operation. Therefore, since the relative humidity of this 1st air can be raised and an adsorption component can be supplied by cooling the 1st air at the time of dehumidification operation and humidification operation, the playback limitation of an adsorption component is raised and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture increase. Consequently, the ***** engine performance of equipment is raised. Moreover, enlargement of equipment can also be prevented, while being able to heighten now the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) and being able to secure sufficient amount of dehumidification, and the amount of humidification by cooling the 2nd air at the time of dehumidification operation and humidification operation.

[0325]

() [arrangement pattern **5]

This arrangement pattern **5 it is shown in <u>drawing 49</u> — as — the 1st condenser (212) — the 2nd condenser (222) is arranged in outdoor side lower passage (42), and interior—of—a-room side up passage (46) and the 2nd evaporator (224) are arranged for the 1st evaporator (214) in central passage (57) at outdoor side up passage (41).

Therefore, at the time of dehumidification operation, after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), dehumidification of the 1st air (outdoor air) is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and it is heated with the 2nd condenser (222) after that, and is supplied indoors. On the other hand, the 2nd air (indoor air) is discharged outdoor, after cooling one adsorption component (81 82), being further heated with the 1st condenser (212), reproducing the adsorption component (81 82) of another side and being cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224).

[0327]

Moreover, although not illustrated, at the time of humidification operation, dehumidification is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), it is cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224), and the 1st air (indoor air) is exhausted by outdoor. On the other hand, in case the 2nd air (outdoor air) reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), and it cools one adsorption component (81 82) and is heated with the 1st condenser (212), it is humidified, it is further heated with the 2nd condenser (222), and is supplied indoors.

[0328]

Thus, arrangement pattern **5 He cools the 1st air by the side of adsorption with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of dehumidification operation, and is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of humidification operation. Therefore, since the relative humidity of this 1st air can be raised and an adsorption component can be supplied by cooling the 1st air at the time of dehumidification operation, the playback limitation of an adsorption component is raised and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture increase. Consequently, the ***** engine performance of equipment is raised. Moreover, enlargement of equipment can also be prevented, while being able to heighten now the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) and being able to secure sufficient amount of dehumidification, and the amount of humidification by cooling the 2nd air at the time of humidification operation.

[0329]

() [arrangement pattern **6]

This arrangement pattern **6 it is shown in <u>drawing 50</u> — as — the 1st condenser (212) — the 2nd condenser (222) is arranged in outdoor side lower passage (42), and central passage (57) and the 2nd evaporator (224) are arranged for the 1st evaporator (214) in interior—of—a-room side up passage (46) at interior—of—a-room side lower passage (47). [0330]

Therefore, at the time of dehumidification operation, after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), dehumidification of the 1st air (outdoor air) is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and it is heated with the 1st condenser (212) after that, and is supplied indoors. On the other hand, after being cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224), and the 2nd air (indoor air) cools one adsorption component (81 82) and is further heated with the 2nd condenser (222), it reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side, and it is discharged outdoor.

[0331]

Moreover, at the time of humidification operation, after being cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224), dehumidification of the 1st air (indoor air) is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and it is exhausted by outdoor. On the other hand, in case the 2nd air (outdoor air) reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), and it cools one adsorption component (81 82) and is heated with the 2nd condenser (222), it is humidified, it is further heated with the 1st condenser (212), and is

supplied indoors.

[0332]

Thus, arrangement pattern **6 The 1st air by the side of adsorption is cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224) at the time of humidification operation, while cooling with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of dehumidification operation, and while cooling with the 2nd evaporator (224) at the time of dehumidification operation, he is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of humidification operation. Therefore, since all at the time of dehumidification operation and humidification operation can raise the relative humidity of this 1st air and can supply it to an adsorption component by cooling the 1st air, the playback limitation of an adsorption component is raised and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture increase. Consequently, the ***** engine performance of equipment is raised. Moreover, while all at the time of dehumidification operation and humidification operation can heighten now the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) and can secure sufficient amount of dehumidification, and the amount of humidification by cooling the 2nd air, they can also prevent enlargement of equipment.

[0333]

() [arrangement pattern **7]

This arrangement pattern **7 it is shown in <u>drawing 51</u> -- as -- the 1st condenser (212) -- the 2nd condenser (222) is arranged in outdoor side lower passage (42), and central passage (57) and the 2nd evaporator (224) are arranged for the 1st evaporator (214) in interior-of-a-room side up passage (46) at outdoor side up passage (41).

[0334]

Therefore, at the time of dehumidification operation, after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), dehumidification of the 1st air (outdoor air) is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and it is heated with the 1st condenser (212) after that, and is supplied indoors. On the other hand, the 2nd air (indoor air) is discharged outdoor, after cooling one adsorption component (81 82), being further heated with the 2nd condenser (222), reproducing the adsorption component (81 82) of another side and being cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224).

[0335]

Moreover, at the time of humidification operation, dehumidification of the 1st air (indoor air) is carried out by one side of an adsorption component (81 82), and after being cooled with the 2nd evaporator (224), it is exhausted by outdoor. On the other hand, in case the 2nd air (outdoor air) reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side after being cooled with the 1st evaporator (214), and it cools one adsorption component (81 82) and is heated with the 2nd condenser (222), it is humidified, it is further heated with the 1st condenser (212), and is supplied indoors.

[0336]

Thus, arrangement pattern **7 He cools the 1st air by the side of adsorption with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of dehumidification operation, and is trying to cool the 2nd air of a cold end with the 1st evaporator (214) at the time of humidification operation. Therefore, since the relative humidity of this 1st air can be raised and an adsorption component can be supplied by cooling the 1st air at the time of dehumidification operation, the playback limitation of an adsorption component is raised and the burst size and the amount of adsorption of moisture increase. Consequently, the ****** engine performance of equipment is raised. Moreover, enlargement of equipment can also be prevented, while being able to heighten now the cooling effect in an adsorption component (81 82) and being able to secure sufficient amount of dehumidification, and the amount of humidification by cooling the 2nd air at the time of humidification operation.

[0337]

- Modification of the operation gestalt 6 -

Although he is trying to cool the outdoor air introduced in casing (10) with the 1st evaporator (214), you may make it cool the indoor air introduced in casing (10) with the 1st evaporator (214) in the above-mentioned operation gestalt 6, as shown in the table of <u>drawing 52</u>.

[0338]

each pattern **1 in this example - **7 The point of using **** 1 evaporator (214) for cooling of indoor air, and arrangement pattern **1 **4 **6 Except for the point of it being alike, setting and trying to use the 2nd evaporator (224) for cooling of outdoor air, it is the same configuration as the operation gestalt 6.

[0339]

Although the drawing in this case is omitted, even if constituted in this way, the same effectiveness as the operation gestalt 6 can be done so.
[0340]

[The gestalt 7 of implementation of invention]

The humidity controller concerning this invention may be made to perform dehumidification circulation operation and humidification circulation operation which operate the temperature and humidity of indoor air and are returned indoors.

[0341]

In this dehumidification circulation operation or humidification circulation operation, the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation as well as dehumidification operation of each above—mentioned operation gestalt or humidification operation are performed repeatedly by turns. Here, the example which performs dehumidification circulation operation with the equipment of the above—mentioned operation gestalt 1 is explained first.

[0342]

In addition, with this operation gestalt 7, each of 1st heat exchanger (103) and 2nd heat exchanger (104) is functioning as an evaporator.
[0343]

<<dehumidification circulation operation>>

In this equipment, at the time of the 1st actuation of dehumidification circulation operation, as shown in <u>drawing 53</u>, the 1st right-hand side opening (21) and the 1st upper left opening (25) of the 1st dashboard (20) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (22, 23, 24, 26) has become a cut off state. Moreover, the 2nd upper right opening (33) and the 2nd lower right opening (34) of the 2nd dashboard (30) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (31, 32, 35, 36) has become a cut off state. Furthermore, a right-hand side shutter (61) will be in a closing condition, and the left-hand side shutter (62) is in the opening condition.

[0344]

Moreover, at the time of the 2nd actuation of dehumidification circulation operation, as shown in drawing 54, the 1st left-hand side opening (22) and the 1st upper right opening (23) of the 1st dashboard (20) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (21, 24, 25, 26) has become a cut off state. Moreover, the 2nd upper left opening (35) and the 2nd lower left opening (36) of the 2nd dashboard (30) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (31, 32, 33, 34) has become a cut off state. Furthermore, a left-hand side shutter (62) will be in a closing condition, and the right-hand side shutter (61) is in the opening condition. [0345]

At the time of this dehumidification circulation operation, indoor air is incorporated in casing (10) through interior—of—a—room side inlet port (15) as the 1st air. Moreover, outdoor air is incorporated in casing (10) through outdoor side inlet port (13) as the 2nd air. [0346]

Dehumidification is flowed and carried out to one adsorption component (81 82), when passing the 1st heat exchanger (103) further, it is cooled by heat exchange with a refrigerant, and the 1st air incorporated by casing (10) is supplied to the interior of a room.

[0347]

On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) flows into above-mentioned one adsorption component (81 82), after carrying out heat exchange to a refrigerant and being cooled, when passing the 2nd heat exchanger (104) first. When the 2nd air passes this adsorption component (81 82), after it carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption] and is heated by the regenerated heat exchanger (102) after that, it reproduces the adsorption component (81 82)

of another side, and it is discharged by outdoor.

[0348]

[0350]

In this example, since he is trying to supply an adsorption component (81 82) after cooling the 2nd air for cooling by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), the cooling effect can be heightened. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0349]

- Modification of the operation gestalt 7 -

The example which performs humidification circulation operation as a modification of the operation gestalt 7 with the equipment of the above-mentioned operation gestalt 4 shown in drawing 31 - drawing 34 is explained. Also in this case, the 1st actuation and the 2nd actuation repeat by turns, and are performed.

In this modification, the 1st heat exchanger (103) functions as a condenser, and the 2nd heat exchanger (104) is functioning as an evaporator.

[0351]

<<humidification circulation operation>>

In this equipment, at the time of the 1st actuation of humidification circulation operation, as shown in <u>drawing 55</u>, the 1st upper right opening (23) and the 1st lower right opening (24) of the 1st dashboard (20) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (21, 22, 25, 26) has become a cut off state. Moreover, the 2nd right-hand side opening (31) and the 2nd upper left opening (35) of the 2nd dashboard (30) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (32, 33, 34, 36) has become a cut off state. Furthermore, a right-hand side shutter (61) will be in a closing condition, and the left-hand side shutter (62) is in the opening condition. [0352]

Moreover, at the time of the 2nd actuation of humidification circulation operation, as shown in drawing 56, the 1st upper left opening (25) and the 1st lower left opening (26) of the 1st dashboard (20) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (21, 22, 23, 24) has become a cut off state. Moreover, the 2nd left-hand side opening (32) and the 2nd upper right opening (33) of the 2nd dashboard (30) will be in a free passage condition, and the remaining opening (31, 34, 35, 36) has become a cut off state. Furthermore, a left-hand side shutter (62) will be in a closing condition, and the right-hand side shutter (61) is in the opening condition. [0353]

At the time of this humidification circulation operation, indoor air is incorporated in casing (10) through interior—of—a—room side inlet port (15) as the 2nd air. Moreover, outdoor air is incorporated in casing (10) through outdoor side inlet port (13) as the 1st air. [0354]

After dehumidification of the 1st air incorporated by casing (10) is flowed and carried out to one adsorption component (81 82), it is discharged by outdoor.
[0355]

On the other hand, the 2nd air incorporated by casing (10) flows into above-mentioned one adsorption component (81 82), after carrying out heat exchange to a refrigerant and being cooled, when passing the 2nd heat exchanger (104) first. When the 2nd air passes this adsorption component (81 82), after it carries out endoergic [of the heat of adsorption] and is heated by the regenerated heat exchanger (102) after that, it reproduces the adsorption component (81 82) of another side, and it is humidified. This 2nd air passes the 1st heat exchanger (103) further, is heated by heat exchange with a refrigerant in that case, and is discharged by outdoor. [0356]

Also in this example, since he is trying to supply an adsorption component (81 82) after cooling the 2nd air for cooling by the 2nd heat exchanger (104), the cooling effect can be heightened. Therefore, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0357]

[The gestalt 8 of implementation of invention]

<u>Drawing 57</u> shows the example for which the 1st condensator (251) was used for instead of the 1st heat exchanger (103), and it used the 2nd condensator (252) instead of the 2nd heat exchanger (104) in the equipment of the operation gestalt 1. It is possible to use for the 1st condensator (251) and the 2nd condensator (252) the cold-water coil which cools this air by the heat exchange of cold water and air air, or to use the thermoelement (Peltier effect component) which cools air according to a Peltier effect.

Even in this case, by cooling the 1st air by the side of adsorption with the 1st condensator (251) at the time of dehumidification operation, the playback limitation of an adsorption component is raised and the amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured. Moreover, by cooling the 2nd air of a cold end with the 1st condensator at the time of humidification operation, the cooling effect can be heightened, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented.

[0359]

[0358]

In addition, condensators (251,252), such as a cold-water coil and a Peltier effect component, may be arranged in the location of this evaporator as a substitute of each evaporator also in the operation gestalten 2-7.

[0360]

[The gestalt of operation of others of invention]

It does not limit to each above-mentioned operation gestalt, in addition this invention can be carried out in various modes.

[0361]

For example, although one refrigerant circuit (100) explained the example which has the heat exchanger (102,103,104) of three sheets with the above-mentioned operation gestalten 1-5, you may make it a refrigerant circuit (100) cool the 2nd air of a cold end with the evaporator as what has one condenser and one evaporator. In that case, although the improvement effectiveness of the playback limitation by cooling the 1st air by the side of adsorption is not acquired, it is possible by heightening the cooling effect to increase the amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification.

[0362]

Moreover, although each above-mentioned operation gestalt explained the example using an evaporator, and the cold-water coil or Peltier effect component of a refrigerant circuit as a condensator which cools the 2nd air of a cold end, you may make it cool the 2nd air using the condensator of other arbitration.

[0363]

Furthermore, as a heat source for reproducing an adsorption component (81 82), a heater, a warm water heat exchanger, etc. may be used instead of using the condenser of a refrigerant circuit.

[0364]

Moreover, although the above-mentioned operation gestalt explained only the example of a configuration of the batch type which switches a playback and adsorption side by turns using two adsorption components, the adsorption component of other types may be used. For example, it is arranged ranging over the path by the side of adsorption, and the path by the side of playback, and pivotable adsorption Rota can be used. In this case, if adsorption Rota is rotated continuously or intermittently, since the part which adsorbed moisture is reproducible after that, continuous running can be performed by repeating this. Moreover, if it supplies after establishing the cold-end path in adsorption Rota and cooling the fluid for cooling, it is also possible by heightening the cooling effect to increase the amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification.

[0365]

[Effect of the Invention]

As explained above, according to invention given in claims 1 and 2, in the humidity controller using the adsorption component (81 82) which has a gas conditioning side path (85) and a cold-

end path (86), the cooling effect by the fluid for cooling can be heightened by having formed the condensator (103, 104, 214,224,251,252) which cools the fluid for cooling which flows into a coldend path. Therefore, the temperature rise of the 1st air can be suppressed, sufficient amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification can be secured, and enlargement of equipment can also be prevented. Especially, according to invention according to claim 2, it can prevent certainly that the amount of dehumidification and the amount of humidification fall extremely by cooling the fluid for cooling at the time of dehumidification of winter, and humidification of a summer.

[0366]

[0368]

Moreover, according to invention according to claim 3, in the humidity controller which performs operation actuation of a batch type, decline in adsorption effectiveness can be effectively prevented in the fluid for cooling using the 2nd air.

[0367]
Moreover, according to invention according to claim 10 from claim 4, the fall of dehumidification capacity or humidification capacity can be effectively prevented by cooling the fluid for cooling with the evaporator (103,104) of a refrigerant circuit.

Moreover, according to claim 11, the fall of dehumidification capacity or humidification capacity can be similarly prevented by cooling the fluid for cooling with a cold-water coil (251,252), and the fall of dehumidification capacity or humidification capacity can be prevented according to claim 12 by cooling the fluid for cooling by the thermoelement (Peltier effect component) (251,252).

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the configuration of the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 1, and the 1st actuation under dehumidification operation.

[Drawing 2] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 2nd actuation under dehumidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 1.

[Drawing 3] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under

humidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 1.

[Drawing 4] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 2nd actuation under humidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 1.

[Drawing 5] It is the outline block diagram showing the important section of the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 1.

[Drawing 6] It is the outline perspective view showing the adsorption component of the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 1.

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[Drawing 8] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 1.

[Drawing 9] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 1 of the operation gestalt 1.

[Drawing 10] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 2 of the operation gestalt 1.

[Drawing 11] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 3 of the operation gestalt 1.

[Drawing 12] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 4 of the operation gestalt 1.

[Drawing 13] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 5 of the operation gestalt 1.

[Drawing 14] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under dehumidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 2. [Drawing 15] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 2nd actuation under dehumidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 2.

[Drawing 16] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under humidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 2. [Drawing 17] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 2nd actuation under humidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 2. [Drawing 18] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 2.

[Drawing 19] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 1 of the operation gestalt 2.

[Drawing 20] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 2 of the operation gestalt 2.

[Drawing 21] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under dehumidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 3.

[Drawing 22] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 2nd actuation under dehumidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 3.

[Drawing 23] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under humidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 3.

[Drawing 24] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 2nd actuation under humidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 3.

[Drawing 25] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 3.

[Drawing 26] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 1 of the operation gestalt 3.

[Drawing 27] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 2 of the operation gestalt 3.

[Drawing 28] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 3 of the operation gestalt 3.

[Drawing 29] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 4 of the operation gestalt 3.

[Drawing 30] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 5 of the operation gestalt 3.

[Drawing 31] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under dehumidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 4.

[Drawing 32] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 2nd actuation under dehumidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 4.

[Drawing 33] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under

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[Drawing 36] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 1 of the operation gestalt 4.

[Drawing 37] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 2 of the operation gestalt 4.

[Drawing 38] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 3 of the operation gestalt 4.

[Drawing 39] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 4 of the operation gestalt 4.

[Drawing 40] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 5 of the operation gestalt 4.

[Drawing 41] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under dehumidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 4. [Drawing 42] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 2nd actuation under dehumidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 4.

[Drawing 43] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 4.

[Drawing 44] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 1 of the operation gestalt 4.

[Drawing 45] It is the explanatory view showing notionally operation actuation of the humidity controller concerning the modification 2 of the operation gestalt 4.

[Drawing 46] It is drawing showing the refrigerant circuit in the humidity controller of the operation gestalt 6.

[Drawing 47] It is the table showing the arrangement pattern of the heat exchanger in the humidity controller of the operation gestalt 6.

[Drawing 48] Arrangement pattern **4 of the operation gestalt 6 It is the decomposition perspective view in which resembling and showing a corresponding configuration.

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[Drawing 51] Arrangement pattern **7 of the operation gestalt 6 It is the decomposition perspective view in which resembling and showing a corresponding configuration.

[Drawing 52] It is the table showing the arrangement pattern of the heat exchanger in the humidity controller concerning the modification of the operation gestalt 6.

[Drawing 53] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under dehumidification circulation operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 7.

[Drawing 54] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 2nd actuation under dehumidification circulation operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 7.

[Drawing 55] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under humidification circulation operation with the humidity controller concerning the modification of the operation gestalt 7.

[Drawing 56] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 2nd actuation under humidification circulation operation with the humidity controller concerning the modification of the operation gestalt 7.

[Drawing 57] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under dehumidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 8. [Drawing 58] (a) The psychrometric chart showing the air condition change at the time of dehumidification operation and the (b) Fig. are psychrometric charts showing the air condition change at the time of humidification operation.

[Description of Notations]

- (10) Casing
- (81 82) Adsorption component
- (85) Gas conditioning side path
- (86) Cold-end path
- (100) Refrigerant circuit
- (101) Compressor
- (102) Regenerated heat exchanger (condenser)
- (103) The 1st heat exchanger (condensator)
- (104) The 2nd heat exchanger (condensator)
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- (214,224) Evaporator (condensator)
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[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the configuration of the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 1, and the 1st actuation under dehumidification operation.

[Drawing 2] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 2nd actuation under dehumidification operation with the humidity controller concerning the operation gestalt 1.

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[Drawing 55] It is the decomposition perspective view showing the 1st actuation under humidification circulation operation with the humidity controller concerning the modification of the operation gestalt 7.

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(==, =	,		大阪府大阪市:	北区中崎西27	目4番12号
		梅田センタービル			
		(74) 代理人	100077931		
			弁理士 前田	弘	
		(74) 代理人	100094134		
			弁理士 小山	廣毅	
•		(74) 代理人	100110939		
		•	弁理士 竹内	宏	
		(74) 代理人			
			弁理士 嶋田	高久	
		(74)代理人			
			弁理士 竹内	布二	
				長	最終頁に続く

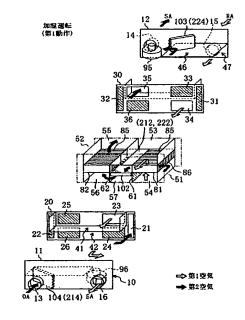
(54) 【発明の名称】調湿装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)で第1空気の水分を吸着するときの吸着熱を冷却側通路(86)を流れる冷却用流体で吸熱するタイプの調湿装置において、冷却用流体が比較的高温の場合の冷却効果を高め、吸着量及び加湿量が少なくなるのを防止する。 【解決手段】冷却用流体が比較的高温の場合、特に冷却用流体が第1空気よりも高温の場合に、該冷却用流体を

冷却する冷却器(103)を設ける。

【選択図】 図3



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

第1空気からの水分の吸着と第2空気への水分の放出とが可能な調湿側通路(85)と該調湿側通路(85)における水分吸着時の吸着熱を冷却用流体に吸熱させる冷却側通路(86)とを有する吸着素子(81,82)を備え、該吸着素子(81,82)で空気を調湿して室内へ供給する調湿装置であって、

冷却側通路 (86) へ流入する冷却用流体を冷却する冷却器 (103, 104, 214, 224, 251, 252) を備えていることを特徴とする調湿装置。

【請求項2】

第1空気からの水分の吸着と第2空気への水分の放出とが可能な調湿側通路(85)と該 10 調湿側通路(85)における水分吸着時の吸着熱を冷却用流体に吸熱させる冷却側通路(86)とを有する吸着素子(81,82)を備え、該吸着素子(81,82)で空気を調湿して室内へ供給する調湿装置であって、

冷却側通路(86)へ流入する冷却用流体が調湿側通路(85)を流れる第1空気よりも高温の場合に冷却用流体を冷却する冷却器(103,104,214,224,251,252)を備えていることを特徴とする調湿装置。

【請求項3】

第1吸着素子(81)と第2吸着素子(82)とを備えるとともに、第1吸着素子(81)で第1空気を減湿しながら第2吸着素子(82)を第2空気で再生する第1動作と、第1吸着素子(81)を第2空気で再生しながら第2吸着素子(82)で第1空気を減湿す ²⁰る第2動作とを交互に切り換えるバッチ式の運転動作を行うように構成され、

一方の吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)へ流入する冷却用流体が、他方の吸着素子(82,81)の調湿側通路(85)への流入前の第2空気により構成されていることを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の調湿装置。

【請求項4】

冷媒が循環して冷凍サイクルを行う冷媒回路(100)を備え、

冷却器は、上記冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器(103, 104)により構成されていることを特徴とする請求項1.2または3記載の調湿装置。

【請求項5】

冷媒回路 (100) は、圧縮機 (101) と、凝縮器 (102) と、第1膨張機構 (11 30 1) と、第1蒸発器 (103) と、第2膨張機構 (112) と、第2蒸発器 (104) とが順に接続された回路であり、

冷却器は、上記冷媒回路(100)の第1蒸発器(103)または第2蒸発器(104) により構成されていることを特徴とする請求項4記載の調湿装置。

【請求項6】

冷媒回路 (100) は、圧縮機 (101) と、凝縮器 (102) と、膨張機構 (111, 112) と、第1蒸発器 (103) 及び第2蒸発器 (104) とを備えるとともに、第1蒸発器 (103) と第2蒸発器 (104) が直列に接続され、

冷却器は、上記冷媒回路 (100) の上流側の蒸発器により構成されていることを特徴と する請求項4記載の調湿装置。

【請求項7】

冷媒回路(100)は、圧縮機(101)と、凝縮器(102)と、膨張機構(111, 112)と、第1蒸発器(103)及び第2蒸発器(104)とを備えるとともに、第1 蒸発器(103)と第2蒸発器(104)が直列に接続され、

冷却器は、上記冷媒回路 (100) の下流側の蒸発器により構成されていることを特徴と する請求項4記載の調湿装置。

【請求項8】

冷媒回路(100)は、圧縮機(101)と、凝縮器(102)と、膨張機構(111, 112)と、第1蒸発器(103)及び第2蒸発器(104)とを備えるとともに、第1蒸発器(103)と第2蒸発器(104)が並列に接続され、

冷却器は、上記冷媒回路(100)の第1蒸発器(103)または第2蒸発器(104)により構成されていることを特徴とする請求項4記載の調湿装置。

【請求項9】

冷媒回路 (100) は、圧縮機 (101) と、凝縮器 (102) と、膨張機構 (111, 112) と、第1蒸発器 (103) 及び第2蒸発器 (104) とを備え、

第1蒸発器(103)と第2蒸発器(104)の一方を蒸発器とし、他方を休止する運転が可能に構成され、

冷却器は、上記冷媒回路(100)の一方の蒸発器(103,104)により構成されていることを特徴とする請求項4記載の調湿装置。

【請求項10】

冷媒が循環して冷凍サイクルを行う2つの冷媒回路(210, 220)を備え、

冷却器は、一方の冷媒回路 (2 1 0, 2 2 0) の蒸発器 (2 1 4, 2 2 4) により構成されていることを特徴とする請求項 1, 2 または 3 記載の調湿装置。

【請求項11】

冷却器は、冷水と冷却用流体とが熱交換を行う冷水コイル (251, 252) により構成されていることを特徴とする請求項1, 2または3記載の調湿装置。

【請求項12】

冷却器は、ペルチェ効果によって冷却用流体を冷却する熱電素子 (251, 252) により構成されていることを特徴とする請求項1, 2または3記載の調湿装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、吸着素子により空気の湿度を調節する調湿装置に関し、特に、第1空気からの水分の吸着と第2空気への水分の放出とが可能な調湿側通路と、調湿側通路における水分吸着時の吸着熱を冷却用流体に吸熱させる冷却側通路とを有する吸着素子を用いた調湿装置に係るものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

従来より、吸着剤を用いて空気の湿度調節を行う調湿装置が知られている。例えば、特開平10-9633号公報には、吸着剤を含む吸着素子を2つ備えて下記のバッチ式の動作 30を行う調湿装置が開示されている。この調湿装置には、冷凍サイクルを行う冷媒回路も設けられている。

[0003]

上記調湿装置は、第1の吸着素子で第1空気を減湿しながら第2の吸着素子を第2空気で再生する第1動作と、第1の吸着素子を第2空気で再生しながら第2の吸着素子で第1空気を減湿する第2動作とを交互に切り換えるバッチ式の運転動作を行い、除湿空気(第1空気)または加湿空気(第2空気)を室内へ連続して供給するように構成されている。

[0004]

例えば、除湿運転時、第1空気は、吸着素子での減湿後、更に冷媒回路の蒸発器で冷却されてから室内へ供給される。また、第2空気は、冷媒回路の凝縮器で加熱されてから吸着 40 素子へ供給される。そして、高温の第2空気が供給された吸着素子から水分が脱離してその吸着素子が再生され、第2空気は加湿される。この調湿装置では、再生側の吸着素子で加湿された空気を室内に供給すると、加湿運転を行うことができる。

[0005]

ところで、吸着素子で第1空気を減湿する際には吸着熱が発生する。そして、吸着熱により素子の温度が上昇すると吸着性能が低下する。そこで、このような問題に対して、吸着素子を冷却用流体で冷却することが提案されている。

[0006]

冷却用流体により冷却するタイプの吸着素子は、処理空気である第1空気及び第2空気が 流れる調湿側通路と、冷却用流体が流れる冷却側通路とを有している。そして、冷却側通 50

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路は、調湿側通路を第1空気が通過する際に発生する吸着熱を冷却用流体で吸熱するよう に構成されている。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

上記調湿装置は一般に外気処理空調機に用いられており、除湿時の第1空気には室外空気が用いられ、冷却用流体及び第2空気には室内空気が用いられている。ここで、夏期には一般に室内が冷房されているため、室内空気が室外空気よりも低温であり、吸着熱が発生する吸着素子を冷却用流体としての室内空気で冷却できる。一方、例えば厨房などで冬季でも除湿が必要な場合には、冷却用流体である室内空気が通常は室外空気よりも高温になっているため、冷却用流体による冷却効果が極端に小さくなるかほとんど得られなくなる 10。その結果、減湿中の第1空気の温度が比較的高くなってしまい、充分な減湿を行うのが困難になる。

[0008]

このように、上記調湿装置では、例えば冬季の除湿時には、吸着素子によって第1空気から奪われる水分量、即ち吸着素子における第1空気の減湿量が不足し、充分な吸着性能が得られないことがあった。また、充分な減湿量を確保しようとすると吸着素子が大型化し、その結果、調湿装置の大型化を招くという問題もあった。このことは、電気工場で電子部品を乾燥状態に保持する必要がある場合などでも同様である。

[0009]

一方、加湿時には第1空気に室内空気が用いられ、冷却用流体及び第2空気として室外空気が用いられる。ここで、冬季には一般に室内が暖房されているため室内空気が室外空気よりも高温であり、吸着熱が発生する吸着素子を冷却用流体としての室外空気で冷却できる。しかし、例えば生花店などで夏期でも加湿が必要な場合は、冷却用流体である室外空気が室内空気よりも高温になるため、冷却用流体による冷却効果が極端に小さくなるかほとんど得られなくなる。その結果、冬季の除湿時と同様に第1空気の減湿量が少なくなってしまい、第2空気の加湿量も不十分になるという問題があった。

[0010]

このように、従来の調湿装置では、冷却用流体が比較的高温の場合、除加湿の性能が低下するか、装置が大型化することになっていた。本発明は、このような問題点に鑑みて創案 ³⁰ されたものであり、その目的とするところは、冷却用流体が比較的高温の場合、特に冷却用流体が第1空気よりも高温の場合でも、十分な除湿性能及び加湿性能を確保できるようにし、かつ調湿装置の大型化を防止できるようにすることである。

[0011]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明は、吸着熱が発生する吸着素子を冷却用流体で冷却するタイプの調湿装置において、冷却用流体が比較的高温の場合などに冷却用流体を冷却することのできる冷却器を設けたものである。

[0012]

具体的に、請求項1に記載の発明は、第1空気からの水分の吸着と第2空気への水分の放 40出が可能な調湿側通路(85)と調湿側通路(85)における水分吸着時の吸着熱を冷却用流体に吸熱させる冷却側通路(86)とを有する吸着素子(81,82)を備え、該吸着素子(81,82)で空気を調湿して室内へ供給する調湿装置を前提としている。

[0013]

そして、この調湿装置は、冷却側通路へ流入する冷却用流体を冷却する冷却器(103,104,214,224,251,252)を備えていることを特徴としている。この発明では、除湿運転時の第1空気には室外空気を用い、第2空気には室内空気を用いることができる。また、加湿運転時の第1空気には室内空気を用い、第2空気には室外空気を用いることができる。

[0014]

この請求項1の発明では、冷却用流体が冷却器(103,104,214,224,251,252)によって冷却されてから吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)に流入する。したがって、冷却用流体が比較的高温の場合でも、該冷却用流体による吸着素子(81,82)の冷却効果が高められるので、第1空気の減湿量及び第2空気の加湿量を増やすことができる。

[0015]

また、請求頃2に記載の発明は、前提とする構成は請求項1の発明と同じであり、冷却側通路(86)へ流入する冷却用流体が調湿側通路(85)を流れる第1空気よりも高温の場合に冷却用流体を冷却する冷却器(103,104,214,224,251,252)を備えていることを特徴としている。この発明においても、除湿運転時の第1空気には空外空気を用い、第2空気には室内空気を用いることができ、加湿運転時の第1空気には室内空気を用い、第2空気には室外空気を用いることができる。

[0016]

この請求項2の発明では、例えば厨房などで冬季に除湿が必要になった場合、冷却用流体に室内空気を使っていて、かつ該室内空気が暖房などにより室外空気(第1空気)より高温になっていても、室内空気を冷却することで、冷却効果が大きくなるため吸着素子の温度上昇が抑えられる。したがって、吸着素子(81,82)で充分な水分吸着量を得ることが可能となる。

[0017]

また、例えば生花店などで夏期に加湿が必要になった場合、冷却用流体に室外空気を使っ 20 ていて、かつ該室内空気 (第1空気) が冷房により室外空気より高温になっていても、室外空気を冷却することで、冷却効果が大きくなるため吸着素子の温度上昇が抑えられる。したがって、吸着素子で十分な水分吸着量を得ることが可能となり、第2空気の加湿量も十分なレベルに増加する。

[0018]

また、請求項3に記載の発明は、請求項1または2に記載の調湿装置において、第1吸着素子(81)と第2吸着素子(82)とを備えるとともに、第1吸着素子(81)で第1空気を減湿しながら第2吸着素子(82)を第2空気で再生する第1動作と、第1吸着素子(81)を第2空気で再生しながら第2吸着素子(82)で第1空気を減湿する第2動作とを交互に切り換えるバッチ式の運転動作を行うように構成され、一方の吸着素子(8 1,82)の冷却側通路(86)へ流入する冷却用流体が、他方の吸着素子(82,81)の調湿側通路(85)への流入前の第2空気により構成されていることを特徴としている。

[0019]

この請求項3の発明では、第1空気が一方の吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)に流入し、第2空気はまず冷却器(103,104,214,224,251,252)により冷却されて、一方の吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)に流入する。この第2空気は第1空気が調湿側通路(85)を流れるときに発生する吸着熱を吸熱し、加熱される。第2空気は、その後必要に応じてさらに加熱され、他方の吸着素子(82,81)の調湿側通路(85)を流れ、該吸着素子(82,81)の吸着剤を再生する。そして、吸着側と再生側とを交互に切り換えることにより、除湿または加湿運転が連続して行われる。

[0020]

また、請求項4に記載の発明は、請求項1,2または3に記載の調湿装置において、冷媒が循環して冷凍サイクルを行う冷媒回路(100)を備え、冷却器が、上記冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器(103,104)により構成されていることを特徴としている。

[0021]

また、請求項5に記載の発明は、請求項4に記載の調湿装置において、冷媒回路(100)が、圧縮機(101)と、凝縮器(102)と、第1膨張機構(111)と、第1蒸発器(103)と、第2膨張機構(112)と、第2蒸発器(104)とが順に接続された 50

回路であり、冷却器が、上記冷媒回路(100)の第1蒸発器(103)または第2蒸発器(104)により構成されていることを特徴としている。この構成では、第1蒸発器(103)が中間圧の蒸発器を構成している。

[0022]

また、請求項6に記載の発明は、請求項4に記載の調湿装置において、冷媒回路(100)が、圧縮機(101)と、凝縮器(102)と、膨張機構(111,112)と、第1蒸発器(103)及び第2蒸発器(104)とを備えるとともに、第1蒸発器(103)と第2蒸発器(104)が直列に接続され、冷却器が、上記冷媒回路(100)の上流側の蒸発器により構成されていることを特徴としている。

[0023]

また、請求項7に記載の発明は、請求項4に記載の調湿装置において、冷媒回路(100)が、圧縮機(101)と、凝縮器(102)と、膨張機構(111,112)と、第1蒸発器(103)及び第2蒸発器(104)とを備えるとともに、第1蒸発器(103)と第2蒸発器(104)が直列に接続され、冷却器が、上記冷媒回路(100)の下流側の蒸発器により構成されていることを特徴としている。

[0024]

また、請求項8に記載の発明は、請求項4に記載の調湿装置において、冷媒回路(100)が、圧縮機(101)と、凝縮器(102)と、膨張機構(111, 112)と、第1蒸発器(103)及び第2蒸発器(104)とを備えるとともに、第1蒸発器(103)と第2蒸発器(104)が並列に接続され、冷却器が、上記冷媒回路(100)の第1蒸 ²⁰ 発器(103)または第2蒸発器(104)により構成されていることを特徴としている

[0025]

また、請求項9に記載の発明は、請求項4に記載の調湿装置において、冷媒回路(100)が、圧縮機(101)と、凝縮器(102)と、膨張機構(111,112)と、第1蒸発器(103)及び第2蒸発器(104)とを備え、第1蒸発器(103)と第2蒸発器(104)の一方を蒸発器とし、他方を休止する運転が可能に構成され、冷却器が、上記冷媒回路(100)の一方の蒸発器(103,104)により構成されていることを特徴としている。

[0026]

また、請求項10に記載の発明は、請求項1,2または3に記載の調湿装置において、冷媒が循環して冷凍サイクルを行う2つの冷媒回路(210,220)を備え、冷却器が、一方の冷媒回路(210,220)の蒸発器(214,224)により構成されていることを特徴としている。

[0027]

上記請求項4から10の発明においては、それぞれ、冷却用流体が冷媒回路(100,210,220)の蒸発器(103,104,214,224)により冷却されてから吸着素子(81,82)に供給され、該素子(81,82)の冷却が行われる。

[0028]

[0029]

また、請求項12に記載の発明は、請求項1,2または3に記載の調湿装置において、冷却器が、ペルチェ効果によって冷却用流体を冷却する熱電素子(251,252)により構成されていることを特徴としている。

[0030]

上記請求項11,12の発明では、冷却用流体が冷却器(251,252)としての冷水コイルや熱電素子によって冷却されてから吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)に流入し、冷却用流体による吸着素子(81,82)での冷却効果が高められる。

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[0031]

【発明の実施の形態1】

以下、本発明の実施形態1を図面に基づいて詳細に説明する。なお、以下の説明において、「上」 「下」 「左」 「右」 「前」 「後」 「手前」 「奥」 は、何れも参照する図面におけるものを意味している。

[0032]

本実施形態に係る調湿装置は、減湿された空気が室内へ供給される除湿運転と、加湿された空気が室内へ供給される加湿運転とを切り換えて行うように構成されている。また、この調湿装置は、冷媒回路(100)と2つの吸着素子(81,82)とを備え、減湿側での吸着動作に用いる吸着素子(81,82)と加湿側での再生動作に用いる吸着素子(8 102,81)を交互に切り換える、いわゆるバッチ式の動作を行うように構成されている。ここでは、本実施形態に係る調湿装置の構成について、図1,図5,図6,図7を参照しながら説明する。

[0033]

〈調湿装置の全体構成〉

図1,図5に示すように、上記調湿装置は、やや扁平な直方体状のケーシング(10)を備えている。このケーシング(10)には、吸着剤を有して該吸着剤を空気と接触させる2つの吸着素子(81,82)と、冷媒を循環させて冷凍サイクルを行う冷媒回路(100)(図7参照)とが収納されている。冷媒回路(100)には、圧縮機(101)、再生熱交換器(102)、第1熱交換器(103)、及び第2熱交換器(104)などが設20けられている。この冷媒回路(100)の詳細については後述する。

[0034]

図6に示すように、上記吸着素子(81,82)は、平板状の平板部材(83)と波形状の波板部材(84)とを交互に積層して構成されている。平板部材(83)は、長方形状に形成されている。また、波板部材(84)は、平板部材(83)と同様の長方形状に形成され、隣接する波板部材(84)の稜線方向が互いに90°の角度で交差する姿勢で積層されている。そして、吸着素子(81,82)は、全体として直方体状ないし四角柱状に形成されている。

[0035]

上記吸着素子(81,82)には、平板部材(83)及び波板部材(84)の積層方向に 30 おいて、調湿側通路(85)と冷却側通路(86)とが平板部材(83)を挟んで交互に区画形成されている。この吸着素子(81,82)において、平板部材(83)の長辺側の側面に調湿側通路(85)が開口し、平板部材(83)の短辺側の側面に冷却側通路(86)が開口している。また、この吸着素子(81,82)において、同図の手前側と奥側の端面は、調湿側通路(85)と冷却側通路(86)の何れも開口しない閉塞面を構成している。

[0036]

上記吸着素子(81,82)において、調湿側通路(85)に臨む平板部材(83)の表面や、調湿側通路(85)に設けられた波板部材(84)の表面には、水蒸気を吸着するための吸着剤が塗布されている。この種の吸着剤としては、例えばシリカゲル、ゼオライ 40ト、イオン交換樹脂等を挙げることができる。

[0037]

図1に示すように、上記ケーシング(10)において、最も手前側には室外側パネル(11)が設けられ、最も奥側には室内側パネル(12)が設けられている。室外側パネル(11)には、その左端寄りに室外側吸込口(13)が形成され、その右端寄りに室外側吹出口(16)が形成されている。一方、室内側パネル(12)には、その左端寄りに室内側吹出口(14)が形成され、その右端寄りに室内側吸込口(15)が形成されている。【0038】

ケーシング (10) の内部には、手前側から奥側へ向かって順に、第1仕切板 (20) と、第2仕切板 (30) とが設けられている。ケーシング (10) の内部空間は、これら第 50

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1, 第2仕切板(20, 30)によって、前後に3つの空間に仕切られている。

[0039]

室外側パネル(11)と第1仕切板(20)の間の空間は、上側の室外側上部流路(41)と下側の室外側下部流路(42)とに区画されている。室外側上部流路(41)は、室外側吹出口(16)によって室外空間と連通している。室外側下部流路(42)は、室外側吸込口(13)によって室外空間と連通している。

[0040]

室外側パネル(11)と第1仕切板(20)の間の空間には、その右端寄りに排気ファン(96)が設置されている。また、室外側下部流路(42)には、第2熱交換器(104)が設置されている。第2熱交換器(104)は、いわゆるクロスフィン型のフィン・ア 10ンド・チューブ熱交換器であって、室外側吸込口(13)から室外側下部流路(42)を流れる空気と冷媒回路(100)の冷媒とを熱交換させるように構成されている。この実施形態において、第2熱交換器(104)は、室外から吸引される空気と冷媒とを熱交換させるものであり、具体的には、除湿時に吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)に供給される空気と冷媒とを熱交換させ、加湿時に吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)に供給される空気と冷媒とを熱交換させる。

[0041]

第1仕切板(20)には、第1右側開口(21)、第1左側開口(22)、第1右上開口(23)、第1右下開口(24)、第1左上開口(25)、及び第1左下開口(26)が形成されている。これらの開口(21,22,…)は、それぞれが開閉シャッタを備えて 20 開閉自在に構成されている。

[0042]

第1右側開口(21)及び第1左側開口(22)は、縦長の長方形状の開口である。第1右側開口(21)は、第1仕切板(20)の右端近傍に設けられている。第1左側開口(22)は、第1仕切板(20)の左端近傍に設けられている。第1右上開口(23)、第1右下開口(24)、第1左上開口(25)、及び第1左下開口(26)は、横長の長方形状の開口である。第1右上開口(23)は、第1仕切板(20)の上部における第1右側開口(21)の左隣に設けられている。第1右下開口(24)は、第1仕切板(20)の下部における第1右側開口(21)の左隣に設けられている。第1左上開口(25)は、第1仕切板(20)の上部における第1左側開口(22)の右隣に設けられている。第301左下開口(26)は、第1仕切板(20)の下部における第1左側開口(22)の右隣に設けられている。

[0043]

第1仕切板(20)と第2仕切板(30)の間には、2つの吸着素子(81,82)が設置されている。これら吸着素子(81,82)は、所定の間隔をおいて左右に並んだ状態に配置されている。具体的には、右寄りに第1吸着素子(81)が設けられ、左寄りに第2吸着素子(82)が設けられている。

[0044]

第1, 第2吸着素子(81, 82)は、それぞれにおける平板部材(83)及び波板部材(84)の積層方向がケーシング(10)の長手方向(図1における手前から奥へ向かう方向)と一致すると共に、それぞれにおける平板部材(83)等の積層方向が互いに平行となる姿勢で設置されている。更に、各吸着素子(81, 82)は、左右の側面がケーシング(10)の側板と、上下面がケーシング(10)の天板及び底板と、前後の端面が室外側パネル(11)及び室内側パネル(12)とそれぞれ略平行になる姿勢で配置されている。

[0045]

ケーシング(10)内に設置された各吸着素子(81,82)には、その左右の側面に冷却側通路(86)が開口している。そして、第1吸着素子(81)において冷却側通路(86)の開口する1つの側面と、第2吸着素子(82)において冷却側通路(86)の開口する1つの側面とは、互いに向かい合っている。

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[0046]

第1仕切板 (20) と第2仕切板 (30) の間の空間は、数枚の仕切板により、右側流路 (51)、左側流路 (52)、右上流路 (53)、右下流路 (54)、左上流路 (55)、左下流路 (56)、及び中央流路 (57)に区画されている。

[0047]

右側流路 (51) は、第1吸着素子 (81) の右側に形成され、第1吸着素子 (81) の 冷却側通路 (86) に連通している。左側流路 (52) は、第2吸着素子 (82) の左側 に形成され、第2吸着素子 (82) の冷却側通路 (86) に連通している。

[0048]

右上流路(53)は、第1吸着素子(81)の上側に形成され、第1吸着素子(81)の 10 調湿側通路(85)に連通している。右下流路(54)は、第1吸着素子(81)の下側に形成され、第1吸着素子(81)の調湿側通路(85)に連通している。左上流路(55)は、第2吸着素子(82)の計湿側通路(85)に連通している。左下流路(56)は、第2吸着素子(82)の下側に形成され、第2吸着素子(82)の下側に形成され、第2吸着素子(82)の調湿側通路(85)に連通している。

[0049]

中央流路(57)は、第1吸着素子(81)と第2吸着素子(82)の間に形成され、両吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)に連通している。この中央流路(57)は、図1,図5に現れる流路断面の形状が四角形状となっている。

[0050]

再生熱交換器(102)は、いわゆるクロスフィン型のフィン・アンド・チューブ熱交換器であって、中央流路(57)を流れる空気と冷媒回路(100)の冷媒とを熱交換させるように構成されている。この再生熱交換器(102)は、中央流路(57)に配置されている。つまり、再生熱交換器(102)は、左右に並んだ第1吸着素子(81)と第2吸着素子(82)の間に設置されている。更に、再生熱交換器(102)は、ほぼ水平に寝かせられた状態で、中央流路(57)を上下に仕切るように設けられている。また、再生熱交換器(102)は、その上面が第1及び第2吸着素子(81,82)の下面よりも僅かに下となるように配置されている。

[0051]

第1吸着素子(81)と再生熱交換器(102)の間には、右側シャッタ(61)が設け 30 られている。この右側シャッタ(61)は、中央流路(57)における再生熱交換器(102)の下側部分と右下流路(54)との間を仕切るものであって、開閉自在に構成されている。一方、第2吸着素子(82)と再生熱交換器(102)の間には、左側シャッタ(62)が設けられている。この左側シャッタ(62)は、中央流路(57)における再生熱交換器(102)の下側部分と左下流路(56)との間を仕切るものであって、開閉自在に構成されている。

[0052]

室外側パネル(11)と第1仕切板(20)の間の流路(41,42)と、第1仕切板(20)の開口(21,22,…)に設けられた開閉シャッタによって、連通状態と遮断状態に切り 40換えられる。具体的に、第1右側開口(21)を開口状態とすると、右側流路(51)と室外側下部流路(42)が連通する。第1左側開口(22)を開口状態とすると、左側流路(52)と室外側下部流路(42)が連通する。第1右上開口(23)を開口状態とすると、右上流路(53)と室外側上部流路(41)が連通する。第1右下開口(24)を開口状態とすると、右下流路(54)と室外側下部流路(42)が連通する。第1左上開口(25)を開口状態とすると、左上流路(55)と室外側上部流路(41)が連通する。第1左上開口(26)を開口状態とすると、左下流路(55)と室外側下部流路(42)が連通する。

[0053]

第2仕切板(30)には、第2右側開口(31)、第2左側開口(32)、第2右上開口 50

(33)、第2右下開口(34)、第2左上開口(35)、及び第2左下開口(36)が形成されている。これらの開口(31,32,…)は、それぞれが開閉シャッタを備えて開閉自在に構成されている。

[0054]

第2右側開口(31)及び第2左側開口(32)は、縦長の長方形状の開口である。第2右側開口(31)は、第2仕切板(30)の右端近傍に設けられている。第2左側開口(32)は、第2仕切板(30)の左端近傍に設けられている。第2右上開口(33)、第2右下開口(34)、第2左上開口(35)、及び第2左下開口(36)は、横長の長方形状の開口である。第2右上開口(33)は、第2仕切板(30)の上部における第2右側開口(31)の左隣に設けられている。第2右下開口(34)は、第2仕切板(30)の下部における第2右側開口(31)の左隣に設けられている。第2左上開口(35)は、第2仕切板(30)の上部における第2左側開口(32)の右隣に設けられている。第2左下開口(36)は、第2仕切板(30)の下部における第2左側開口(32)の右隣に設けられている。第2左下開口(36)は、第2仕切板(30)の下部における第2左側開口(32)の右隣に設けられている。

[0055]

室内側パネル (12) と第2仕切板 (30) の間の空間は、上側の室内側上部流路 (46) と下側の室内側下部流路 (47) とに区画されている。室内側上部流路 (46) は、室内側吹出口 (14) によって室内空間と連通している。室内側下部流路 (47) は、室内側吸込口 (15) によって室内空間と連通している。

[0056]

室内側パネル(12)と第2仕切板(30)の間の空間には、その左端寄りに給気ファン(95)が設置されている。また、室内側上部流路(46)には、第1熱交換器(103)が設置されている。第1熱交換器(103)は、いわゆるクロスフィン型のフィン・アンド・チューブ熱交換器であって、給気ファン(95)へ向けて室内側上部流路(46)を流れる空気と冷媒回路(100)の冷媒とを熱交換させるように構成されている。この実施形態1において、第1熱交換器(103)は、室内へ供給される空気と冷媒とを熱交換させるためのものである。

[0057]

第1仕切板(20)と第2仕切板(30)の間の流路と、第2仕切板(30)と室外側パネル(11)の間の流路とは、第2仕切板(30)の開口に設けられた開閉シャッタによって、連通状態と遮断状態に切り換えられる。具体的に、第2右側開口(31)を開口状態とすると、右側流路(51)と室内側下部流路(47)が連通する。第2左側開口(32)を開口状態とすると、左側流路(52)と室内側下部流路(47)が連通する。第2右上開口(33)を開口状態とすると、右上流路(53)と室内側上部流路(46)が連通する。第2右下開口(34)を開口状態とすると、右下流路(54)と室内側下部流路(47)が連通する。第2左上開口(35)を開口状態とすると、左上流路(55)と室内側上部流路(46)が連通する。第2左下開口(36)を開口状態とすると、左下流路(56)と室内側下部流路(47)が連通する。

[0058]

〈冷媒回路の構成〉

上記冷媒回路(100)について図7を参照して説明する。上記冷媒回路(100)は、冷媒の充填された閉回路である。この冷媒回路(100)には、圧縮機(101)、再生熱交換器(102)、第1熱交換器(103)、第2熱交換器(104)、レシーバ(105)、及びブリッジ回路(106)が設けられている。また、冷媒回路(100)には、1つの四方切換弁(120)と、2つの電動膨張弁(膨張機構)(111,112)が設けられている。この冷媒回路(100)では、冷媒を循環させることで蒸気圧縮式の冷凍サイクルが行われる。

[0059]

冷媒回路 (100) において、圧縮機 (101) の吐出側は、再生熱交換器 (102) の一端に接続されている。再生熱交換器 (102) の他端は、第1電動膨張弁 (111) の 50

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一端に接続されている。第1電動膨張弁(111)の他端は、四方切換弁(120)の第1ポート(121)に接続されている。四方切換弁(120)は、第2ポート(122)が第2熱交換器(104)の一端に、第3ポート(123)が圧縮機(101)の吸入側に、第4ポート(124)が第1熱交換器(103)の一端にそれぞれ接続されている。【0060】

第1熱交換器(103)の他端と第2熱交換器(104)の他端とは、それぞれがブリッジ回路(106)に接続されている。第2電動膨張弁(112)は、その一端がレシーバ(105)を介してブリッジ回路(106)に接続され、他端がブリッジ回路(106)に直接に接続されている。

[0061]

ブリッジ回路 (106) は、4つの逆止弁 (151~154) をブリッジ状に接続したものである。このブリッジ回路 (106) では、第1逆止弁 (151) と第2逆止弁 (152) の間に第1熱交換器 (103) が、第2逆止弁 (152) と第3逆止弁 (153) の間に第2電動膨張弁 (112) が、第3逆止弁 (153) と第4逆止弁 (154) の間に第2熱交換器 (104) が、第4逆止弁 (154) と第1逆止弁 (151) の間にレシーバ (105) が、それぞれ接続されている。

 $[0\ 0\ 6\ 2]$

このブリッジ回路(106)において、第1逆止弁(151)は、第1熱交換器(103)からレシーバ(105)へ向かう冷媒の流通のみを許容するように設置されている。第2逆止弁(152)は、第2電動膨張弁(112)から第1熱交換器(103)へ向かう冷媒の流通のみを許容するように設置されている。第3逆止弁(153)は、第2電動膨張弁(112)から第2熱交換器(104)へ向かう冷媒の流通のみを許容するように設置されている。第4逆止弁(154)は、第2熱交換器(104)からレシーバ(105)へ向かう冷媒の流通のみを許容するように設置されている。

[0063]

四方切換弁(120)は、第1ポート(121)と第2ポート(122)が互いに連通して第3ポート(123)と第4ポート(124)が互いに連通する状態と、第1ポート(121)と第4ポート(124)が互いに連通して第2ポート(122)と第3ポート(123)が互いに連通する状態とにそれぞれ切り換わる。

 $[0\ 0\ 6\ 4\]$

-運転動作-

次に、上記調湿装置の運転動作について説明する。この調湿装置は、上述したように除湿運転と加湿運転とを切り換えて行う。また、この調湿装置は、第1吸着素子(81)で吸着動作を行うとともに第2吸着素子(82)で再生動作を行う第1動作と、第2吸着素子(82)で吸着動作を行うとともに第1吸着素子(81)で再生動作を行う第2動作とを交互に切り換え、吸着側の第1空気または再生側の第2空気を室内へ供給することによって除湿運転または加湿運転を行う。なお、第2空気は、吸着素子の吸着熱を吸熱する冷却用流体としても用いられている。

[0065]

〈除湿運転〉

図1,図2に示すように、除湿運転時において、給気ファン(95)を駆動すると、室外空気が室外側吸込口(13)を通じてケーシング(10)内に取り込まれる。この室外空気は、第1空気として室外側下部流路(42)へ流入する。一方、排気ファン(96)を駆動すると、室内空気が室内側吸込口(15)を通じてケーシング(10)内に取り込まれる。この室内空気は、第2空気として室内側下部流路(47)へ流入する。

[0066]

この除湿運転時において、冷媒回路(100)では、再生熱交換器(102)が凝縮器となり、第1熱交換器(103)及び第2熱交換器(104)の両方が蒸発器となる。この冷媒回路(100)の動作については後述する。

[0067]

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(第1動作)

除湿運転の第1動作について、図1,図5を参照しながら説明する。この第1動作では、 上述したように、第1吸着素子(81)についての吸着動作と、第2吸着素子(82)に ついての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、第1動作では、第1吸着素子(81)で空気が 減湿されると同時に、第2吸着素子(82)の吸着剤が再生される。

[0068]

図1に示すように、第1仕切板 (20)では、第1右下開口 (24)と第1左上開口 (25)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口 (21,22,23,26)が遮断状態となっている。この状態では、第1右下開口 (24)によって室外側下部流路 (42)と右下流路 (54)とが連通し、第1左上開口 (25)によって左上流路 (55)と室外側上部流路 (1041)とが連通する。

[0069]

第2仕切板(30)では、第2右側開口(31)と第2右上開口(33)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(32,34,35,36)が遮断状態となっている。この状態では、第2右側開口(31)によって室内側下部流路(47)と右側流路(51)とが連通し、第2右上開口(33)によって右上流路(53)と室内側上部流路(46)とが連通する

[0070]

右側シャッタ(61)は閉鎖状態となり、左側シャッタ(62)は開口状態となっている。この状態では、中央流路(57)における再生熱交換器(102)の下側部分と左下流 20路(56)とが、左側シャッタ(62)を介して連通する。

[0071]

ケーシング (10) に取り込まれた第1空気は、室外側下部流路 (42) を通るときに第2熱交換器 (104) を通過し、冷媒と熱交換して冷却される。この第1空気は、第1右下開口 (24) を通って右下流路 (54) へ流入する。一方、ケーシング (10) に取り込まれた第2空気は、室内側下部流路 (47) から第2右側開口 (31) を通って右側流路 (51) へ流入する。

[0072]

図5 (a) にも示すように、右下流路 (54) の第1空気は、第1吸着素子 (81) の調湿側通路 (85) へ流入する。この調湿側通路 (85) を流れる間に、第1空気に含まれ ³⁰ る水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される。第1吸着素子 (81) で減湿された第1空気は、右上流路 (53) へ流入する。

[0073]

一方、右側流路(51)の第2空気は、第1吸着素子(81)の冷却側通路(86)へ流入する。この冷却側通路(86)を流れる間に、第2空気は、調湿側通路(85)で第1空気の水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される際に生じた吸着熱を吸熱する。つまり、第2空気は、冷却用流体として冷却側通路(86)を流れる。吸着熱を奪った第2空気は、中央流路(57)へ流入して再生熱交換器(102)を通過する。その際、再生熱交換器(102)では、第2空気が冷媒との熱交換によって加熱される。その後、第2空気は、中央流路(57)から左下流路(56)へ流入する。

[0074]

第1吸着素子(81)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱された第2空気は、第2吸着素子(82)の調湿側通路(85)へ導入される。この調湿側通路(85)では、第2空気によって吸着剤が加熱され、吸着剤から水蒸気が脱離する。つまり、第2吸着素子(82)の再生が行われる。吸着剤から脱離した水蒸気は、第2空気と共に左上流路(55)へ流入する。

[0075]

図1に示すように、右上流路 (53) へ流入した減湿後の第1空気は、第2右上開口 (33) を通って室内側上部流路 (46) へ送り込まれる。この第1空気は、室内側上部流路 (46) を流れる間に第1熱交換器 (103) を通過し、冷媒との熱交換によって冷却さ 50

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れる。減湿されて冷却された第1空気は、その後、室内側吹出口 (14) を通って室内へ 供給される。

[0076]

一方、左上流路(55)へ流入した第2空気は、第1左上開口(25)を通って室外側上部流路(41)へ流入する。第1吸着素子(81)の冷却と第2吸着素子(82)の再生に利用された第2空気は、室外側上部流路(41)から室外側吹出口(16)を通って室外へ排出される。

[0077]

(第2動作)

除湿運転の第2動作について、図2,図5を参照しながら説明する。この第2動作では、 第1動作時とは逆に、第2吸着素子(82)についての吸着動作と、第1吸着素子(81) についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、第2動作では、第2吸着素子(82)で空 気が減湿されると同時に、第1吸着素子(81)の吸着剤が再生される。

[0078]

図2に示すように、第1仕切板 (20)では、第1右上開口 (23)と第1左下開口 (26)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口 (21,22,24,25)が遮断状態となっている。この状態では、第1右上開口 (23)によって右上流路 (53)と室外側上部流路 (41)とが連通し、第1左下開口 (26)によって室外側下部流路 (42)と左下流路 (56)とが連通する。

[0079]

第2仕切板(30)では、第2左側開口(32)と第2左上開口(35)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(31,33,34,36)が遮断状態となっている。この状態では、第2左側開口(32)によって室内側下部流路(47)と左側流路(52)とが連通し、第2左上開口(35)によって左上流路(55)と室内側上部流路(46)とが連通する

[0080]

左側シャッタ(62)は閉鎖状態となり、右側シャッタ(61)は開口状態となっている。この状態では、中央流路(57)における再生熱交換器(102)の下側部分と右下流路(54)とが、右側シャッタ(61)を介して連通する。

[0081]

ケーシング (10) に取り込まれた第1空気は、室外側下部流路 (42) を通るときに第2熱交換器 (104) を通過し、冷媒と熱交換して冷却される。この第1空気は、第1左下開口 (26) を通って左下流路 (56) へ流入する。一方、ケーシング (10) に取り込まれた第2空気は、室内側下部流路 (47) から第2左側開口 (32) を通って左側流路 (52) へ流入する。

[0082]

図5 (b) にも示すように、左下流路 (56) の第1空気は、第2吸着素子 (82) の調湿側通路 (85) へ流入する。この調湿側通路 (85) を流れる間に、第1空気に含まれる水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される。第2吸着素子 (82) で減湿された第1空気は、左上流路 (55) へ流入する。

[0083]

一方、左側流路(52)の第2空気は、第2吸着素子(82)の冷却側通路(86)へ流入する。この冷却側通路(86)を流れる間に、第2空気は、調湿側通路(85)で第1空気の水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される際に生じた吸着熱を吸熱する。つまり、第2空気は、冷却用流体として冷却側通路(86)を流れる。吸着熱を奪った第2空気は、中央流路(57)へ流入して再生熱交換器(102)を通過する。その際、再生熱交換器(102)では、第2空気が冷媒との熱交換によって加熱される。その後、第2空気は、中央流路(57)から右下流路(54)へ流入する。

[0084]

第2吸着素子(82)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱された第2空気は、第1吸着素 50

子(81)の調湿側通路(85)へ導入される。この調湿側通路(85)では、第2空気によって吸着剤が加熱され、吸着剤から水蒸気が脱離する。つまり、第1吸着素子(81)の再生が行われる。吸着剤から脱離した水蒸気は、第2空気と共に右上流路(53)へ流入する。

[0085]

図2に示すように、左上流路(55)へ流入した減湿後の第1空気は、第2左上開口(35)を通って室内側上部流路(46)へ送り込まれる。この第1空気は、室内側上部流路(46)を流れる間に第1熱交換器(103)を通過し、冷媒との熱交換によって冷却される。減湿されて冷却された第1空気は、その後、室内側吹出口(14)を通って室内へ供給される。

[0086]

一方、右上流路(53)へ流入した第2空気は、第1右上開口(23)を通って室外側上部流路(41)へ流入する。第2吸着素子(82)の冷却と第1吸着素子(81)の再生に利用された第2空気は、室外側吹出口(16)を通って室外へ排出される。

[0087]

(冷媒回路の動作)

除湿運転時の冷媒回路の動作について、冷媒の流れと空気の流れとを示す運転状態図である図8(a)を参照して説明する。この図8(a)は、除湿運転の第2動作に対応している。

[0088]

除湿運転時、四方切換弁(120)は、図7において第1ポート(121)と第2ポート (122)が互いに連通して第3ポート(123)と第4ポート(124)が互いに連通 する状態となる。また、第1電動膨張弁(111)は開度が運転条件に応じて適宜調節され、第2電動膨張弁(112)は全開状態とされる。

[0089]

この状態で圧縮機(101)を運転すると、冷媒回路(100)で冷媒が循環して冷凍サイクルが行われる。その際、冷媒回路(100)では、再生熱交換器(102)が凝縮器となり、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)の両方が蒸発器となる(図8(a)参照)。また、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)は、冷媒の循環方向において互いに直列となっている。この運転動作時の冷媒回路(100)では、上流 30側の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)において第1空気が冷却される。

[0090]

具体的に、圧縮機(101)から吐出された冷媒は、再生熱交換器(102)へ送られる。再生熱交換器(102)へ流入した冷媒は、第2空気との熱交換を行い、第2空気に放熱して凝縮する。再生熱交換器(102)から出た冷媒は、順に第1電動膨張弁(111)、四方切換弁(120)、第2熱交換器(104)、ブリッジ回路(106)、第2電動膨張弁(112)、及び第1熱交換器(103)を通過する。

[0091]

冷媒は、第1電動膨張弁(111)を通過する際に減圧されて第2熱交換器(104)へ流入し、第2空気との熱交換を行い、第2空気から吸熱して一部が蒸発する。その後、第 40 1熱交換器(103)へ流入した冷媒は、さらに第1空気との熱交換を行い、第1空気から吸熱して蒸発する。第1熱交換器(103)で蒸発した冷媒は、四方切換弁(120)を通って圧縮機(101)へ吸入される。圧縮機(101)へ吸入された冷媒は、圧縮された後に吐出され、以上の循環動作を繰り返す。

[0092]

〈加湿運転〉

図3,図4に示すように、加湿運転時において、給気ファン(95)を駆動すると、室外空気が室外側吸込口(13)を通じてケーシング(10)内に取り込まれる。この室外空気は、第2空気として室外側下部流路(42)へ流入する。一方、排気ファン(96)を駆動すると、室内空気が室内側吸込口(15)を通じてケーシング(10)内に取り込ま 50

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れる。この室内空気は、第1空気として室内側下部流路(47)へ流入する。

[0093]

この加湿運転時において、冷媒回路(100)では、再生熱交換器(102)と第1熱交換器(103)が凝縮器となり、第2熱交換器(104)が蒸発器となる。この冷媒回路(100)の動作については後述する。

[0094]

(第1動作)

加湿運転の第1動作について、図3,図5を参照しながら説明する。この第1動作では、 第1吸着素子(81)についての吸着動作と、第2吸着素子(82)についての再生動作 とが行われる。つまり、第1動作では、第2吸着素子(82)で空気が加湿され、第1吸 10 着素子(81)の吸着剤が水蒸気を吸着する。

[0095]

図3に示すように、第1仕切板(20)では、第1右側開口(21)と第1右上開口(23)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(22,24,25,26)が遮断状態となっている。この状態では、第1右側開口(21)によって室外側下部流路(42)と右側流路(51)とが連通し、第1右上開口(23)によって右上流路(53)と室外側上部流路(41)とが連通する。

[0096]

第2仕切板(30)では、第2右下開口(34)と第2左上開口(35)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(31,32,33,36)が遮断状態となっている。この状態では、2第2右下開口(34)によって室内側下部流路(47)と右下流路(54)とが連通し、第2左上開口(35)によって左上流路(55)と室内側上部流路(46)とが連通する

[0097]

右側シャッタ(61)は閉鎖状態となり、左側シャッタ(62)は開口状態となっている。この状態では、中央流路(57)における再生熱交換器(102)の下側部分と左下流路(56)とが、左側シャッタ(62)を介して連通する。

[0098]

ケーシング (10) に取り込まれた第1空気は、室内側下部流路 (47) から第2右下開口 (34) を通って右下流路 (54) へ流入する。一方、ケーシング (10) に取り込ま 30 れた第2空気は、室外側下部流路 (42) を通るときに第2熱交換器 (104) を通過し、冷媒と熱交換して冷却される。この第2空気は、室外側下部流路 (42) から第1右側開口 (21) を通って右側流路 (51) へ流入する。

[0099]

図5 (a) にも示すように、右下流路(54)の第1空気は、第1吸着素子(81)の調湿側通路(85)へ流入する。この調湿側通路(85)を流れる間に、第1空気に含まれる水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される。第1吸着素子(81)で水分を奪われた第1空気は、右上流路(53)へ流入する。

[0100]

一方、右側流路(51)の第2空気は、第1吸着素子(81)の冷却側通路(86)へ流 40入する。この冷却側通路(86)を流れる間に、第2空気は、調湿側通路(85)で第1空気の水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される際に生じた吸着熱を吸熱する。つまり、第2空気は、冷却用流体として冷却側通路(86)を流れる。吸着熱を奪った第2空気は、中央流路(57)へ流入して再生熱交換器(102)を通過する。その際、再生熱交換器(102)では、第2空気が冷媒との熱交換によって加熱される。その後、第2空気は、中央流路(57)から左下流路(56)へ流入する。

[0101]

第1吸着素子(81)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱された第2空気は、第2吸着素子(82)の調湿側通路(85)へ導入される。この調湿側通路(85)では、第2空気によって吸着剤が加熱され、吸着剤から水蒸気が脱離する。つまり、第2吸着素子(82 50

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)の再生が行われる。そして、吸着剤から脱離した水蒸気が第2空気に付与され、第2空気が加湿される。第2吸着素子(82)で加湿された第2空気は、その後に左上流路(5 5)へ流入する。

[0102]

図3に示すように、左上流路(55)へ流入した第2空気は、第2左上開口(35)を通って室内側上部流路(46)へ流入する。この第2空気は、室内側上部流路(46)を流れる間に第1熱交換器(103)を通過し、該第1熱交換器(103)を流れる冷媒と熱交換して加熱される。そして、第2空気は、室内側吹出口(14)を通って室内へ供給される。

[0103]

一方、右上流路 (53) へ流入した第1空気は、第1右上開口 (23) を通って室外側上部流路 (41) へ送り込まれる。その後、第1空気は、室外側吹出口 (16) を通って室外へ排出される。

[0104]

(第2動作)

加湿運転の第2動作について、図4,図5を参照しながら説明する。この第2動作では、第1動作時とは逆に、第2吸着素子(82)についての吸着動作と、第1吸着素子(81)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、この第2動作では、第1吸着素子(81)で空気が加湿され、第2吸着素子(82)の吸着剤が水蒸気を吸着する。

[0105]

図4に示すように、第1仕切板(20)では、第1左側開口(22)と第1左上開口(25)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(21,23,24,26)が遮断状態となっている。この状態では、第1左側開口(22)によって室外側下部流路(42)と左側流路(52)とが連通し、第1左上開口(25)によって左上流路(55)と室外側上部流路(41)とが連通する。

[0106]

第2仕切板(30)では、第2右上開口(33)と第2左下開口(36)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(31,32,34,35)が遮断状態となっている。この状態では、第2右上開口(33)によって右上流路(53)と室内側上部流路(46)とが連通し、第2左下開口(36)によって室内側下部流路(47)と左下流路(56)とが連通する 3

[0.1.07]

左側シャッタ(62)は閉鎖状態となり、右側シャッタ(61)は開口状態となっている。この状態では、中央流路(57)における再生熱交換器(102)の下側部分と右下流路(54)とが、右側シャッタ(61)を介して連通する。

[0108]

ケーシング (10) に取り込まれた第1空気は、室内側下部流路 (47) から第2左下開口 (36) を通って左下流路 (56) へ流入する。一方、ケーシング (10) に取り込まれた第2空気は、室外側下部流路 (42) を通るときに第2熱交換器 (104) を通過し、冷媒と熱交換して冷却される。この第1空気は、室外側下部流路 (42) から第1左側 40 開口 (22) を通って左側流路 (52) へ流入する。

[0109]

図5 (b) にも示すように、左下流路 (56) の第1空気は、第2吸着素子 (82) の調湿側通路 (85) へ流入する。この調湿側通路 (85) を流れる間に、第1空気に含まれる水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される。第2吸着素子 (82) で水分を奪われた第1空気は、左上流路 (55) へ流入する。

[0110]

一方、左側流路 (52) の第2空気は、第2吸着素子 (82) の冷却側通路 (86) へ流入する。この冷却側通路 (86) を流れる間に、第2空気は、調湿側通路 (85) で第1 空気の水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される際に生じた吸着熱を吸熱する。つまり、第2空気は、

冷却用流体として冷却側通路(86)を流れる。吸着熱を奪った第2空気は、中央流路(57)へ流入して再生熱交換器(102)を通過する。その際、再生熱交換器(102) では、第2空気が冷媒との熱交換によって加熱される。その後、第2空気は、中央流路(57)から右下流路(54)へ流入する。

[0111]

第2吸着素子(82)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱された第2空気は、第1吸着素子(81)の調湿側通路(85)へ導入される。この調湿側通路(85)では、第2空気によって吸着剤が加熱され、吸着剤から水蒸気が脱離する。つまり、第1吸着素子(81)の再生が行われる。そして、吸着剤から脱離した水蒸気が第2空気に付与され、第2空気が加湿される。第1吸着素子(81)で加湿された第2空気は、その後に右上流路(5 103)へ流入する。

[0112]

図4に示すように、右上流路(53)へ流入した第2空気は、第2右上開口(33)を通って室内側上部流路(46)へ流入する。この第2空気は、室内側上部流路(46)を流れる間に第1熱交換器(103)を通過し、該第1熱交換器(103)を流れる冷媒と熱交換して加熱される。そして、第2空気は、室内側吹出口(14)を通って室内へ供給される。

[0113]

一方、左上流路 (55) へ流入した第1空気は、第1左上開口 (25) を通って室外側上部流路 (41) へ送り込まれる。その後、第1空気は、室外側吹出口 (16) を通って室 ²⁰ 外へ排出される。

[0114]

(冷媒回路の動作)

加湿運転時の冷媒回路の動作について、冷媒の流れと空気の流れとを示す運転状態図である図8(b)を参照して説明する。この図8(b)は、加湿運転の第2動作に対応している。

[0115]

加湿運転時、四方切換弁(120)は、第1ポート(121)と第4ポート(124)が 互いに連通して第2ポート(122)と第3ポート(123)が互いに連通する状態とな る。また、第1電動膨張弁(111)は全開状態とされ、第2電動膨張弁(112)は開 ³⁰ 度が運転条件に応じて適宜調節される。

[0 1 1 6]

この状態で圧縮機(101)を運転すると、冷媒回路(100)で冷媒が循環して冷凍サイクルが行われる。その際、冷媒回路(100)では、再生熱交換器(102)と第1熱交換器(103)の両方が凝縮器となり、第2熱交換器(104)が蒸発器となる(図8(b)参照)。この運転動作時の冷媒回路(100)では、第2熱交換器(104)において第2空気が冷却される。

[0117]

具体的に、圧縮機 (101) から吐出された冷媒は、再生熱交換器 (102) へ送られる。再生熱交換器 (102) へ流入した冷媒は、第2空気との熱交換を行い、第2空気に放 40 熱してその一部が凝縮する。再生熱交換器 (102) から出た冷媒は、順に第1電動膨張弁 (111) と四方切換弁 (120) を通って第1熱交換器 (103) へ送られる。第1 熱交換器 (103) へ流入した冷媒は、第2空気との熱交換を行い、第2空気に放熱して凝縮する。

[0118]

第1熱交換器(103)から出た冷媒は、順にブリッジ回路(106)の第1逆止弁(151)とレシーバ(105)を通って第2電動膨張弁(112)へ送られる。この冷媒は、第2電動膨張弁(112)を通過する際に減圧され、その後にブリッジ回路(106)の第3逆止弁(153)を通って第2熱交換器(104)へ送られる。第2熱交換器(104)へ流入した冷媒は、第2空気との熱交換を行い、第2空気から吸熱して蒸発する。

第2熱交換器(104)で蒸発した冷媒は、四方切換弁(120)を通って圧縮機(10 1)へ吸入される。圧縮機(101)へ吸入された冷媒は、圧縮された後に吐出され、以 上の循環動作を繰り返す。

[0119]

なお、ここでは、第2運転動作時において、再生熱交換器(102)と第1熱交換器(103)の両方を凝縮器としたが、再生熱交換器(102)を凝縮器として第1熱交換器(103)を過冷却器とすることも可能である。この場合、再生熱交換器(102)では流入したガス冷媒の全てが凝縮し、第1熱交換器(103)へ送られる冷媒は液冷媒だけとなる。そして、第1熱交換器(103)では、流入した液冷媒が第2空気へ放熱して過冷却状態となる。

[0120]

この第2運転動作時において、第1熱交換器(103)では、吸着素子(81,82)を 通過後の第2空気に対して冷媒が放熱する。つまり、第2空気は、吸着素子(81,82)で加湿され、更に第1熱交換器(103)で加熱されてから室内へ供給される。

[0121]

また、この第2運転動作時において、冷媒回路(100)を循環する冷媒は、再生熱交換器(102)と第1熱交換器(103)の両方で放熱した後に第2熱交換器(104)へ送られる。従って、蒸発器となる第2熱交換器(104)に対しては、よりエンタルピの低い冷媒が送り込まれる。

[0122]

-実施形態1の効果-

この実施形態1によれば、調湿側通路(85)と冷却側通路(86)とを有する吸着素子(81,82)を用いた調湿装置において、除湿運転時には、調湿側通路(85)へ流入する第1空気を予め冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしている。

[0123]

ここで、第1空気を冷却する効果について、図58の空気線図を参照して説明する。なお、この空気線図は、空気の状態変化を概念的に表したもので、実際の除湿量や加湿量、あるいは温度変化などを正確に表すものではない。

[0124]

まず、従来の調湿装置について考えると、除湿運転時には、図58(a)に示すように、減湿対象空気であるA点の第1空気(室外空気)は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)を通過する際に絶対湿度が低下するとともに温度が上昇してB点へ変化する。そして、B点の空気が冷媒回路の蒸発器(103,104)で絶対湿度が一定のままC点まで冷却され、室内に供給される。一方、吸着素子を再生するためのD点の第2空気(室内空気)は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)の吸着熱を吸熱してE点まで加熱され、さらに冷媒回路の凝縮器である再生熱交換器(102)でF点まで加熱される。この第2空気は他方の吸着素子(82,81)を通過する際に該吸着素子(82,81)を再生し、その際に絶対湿度が上昇するとともに温度が低下してG点に変化し、室外に排出される。

[0125]

また、空気の状態変化は加湿時にもほぼ同様であり、図58(b)に示すように、A点の第1空気(例えば室内空気)は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)を通過する際にA点からB点に変化し、室外に放出される。一方、加湿対象空気であるD点の第2空気(室外空気)は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)と再生熱交換器(102)でF点まで加熱される。この第2空気は他方の吸着素子(82,81)を通過する際に該吸着素子(82,81)を再生し、その際に加湿されてG点に変化し、室内に供給される。

[0126]

ここで、除湿運転時に、吸着素子(81,82)の再生側は、室内空気が室外空気の相対 湿度線(等湿度線) φ1を越えるほどには状態変化しない。つまり、室内空気は、G点を 最大でも室外空気のA点が通る相対湿度線φ1までしか変化させることができず、この室 50

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外空気の相対湿度線 φ 1上のポイントG 1が再生の限界になっている。

[0127]

また、逆に吸着側は、室外空気が最大でも室内空気の加熱後のF点を通る相対湿度線 φ 2 上のポイントまでしか水分を吸着することができず、室内空気の加熱後のF点を通る相対 湿度線 φ 2 上のポイントが吸着限界になる。

[0128]

以上のことから、減湿量及び加湿量は、両相対湿度線 ϕ 1, ϕ 2 の間でしか操作できないことになる。したがって、従来の調湿装置では、第1空気である室外空気の相対湿度がもともと低い場合は自ずと再生限界が低くなるので、水分の放出量(再生量)が少なくなってしまう。そして、水分放出量が少ないと吸着量も少なくなり、除湿性能が低下する。こ 10 のことは加湿時にも同様で、第1空気である室内空気の相対湿度が低い場合は、吸着素子の再生限界が低いために、水分の放出量、つまり加湿量が少なくなってしまう。

[0129]

これに対して、本実施形態1によれば、上記吸着素子(81,82)へ流入する第1空気を冷却する冷却器として冷媒回路の蒸発器(103,104)を用いたことにより、吸着素子(81,82)の再生限界を、変化した相対湿度線 ø 3上のG2点まで高め、水分の放出量及び吸着量を多くすることができる。この結果、装置の除加湿性能を高められる。【0130】

次に、この実施形態1の加湿運転時には、本発明の特徴として、冷却側通路(85)へ流入する第2空気を予め冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で冷却 20 するようにしている。したがって、第2空気による冷却効果を高め、吸着効率を上げることができる。このため、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる

[0131]

- 実施形態1の変形例-

(変形例1)

上記実施形態1では、除湿運転時に第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)をいずれも蒸発器にするとともに、第2熱交換器(104)が第1熱交換器(103)の上流側になるように接続し、吸着側の第1空気をこの上流側の第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしているが、図9(a)に示すように第1熱交換器(103)を上流側の蒸 30発器に、第2熱交換器(104)を下流側の蒸発器にして、吸着側の第1空気を下流側の第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしてもよい。

[0132]

また、加湿運転時には、上記実施形態1の図8(b)において、再生熱交換器(102)と第1熱交換器(103)とを凝縮器にするとともに、再生熱交換器(102)が第1熱交換器(103)の上流側になるように接続しているのに対して、図9(b)に示すように再生熱交換器(102)を第1熱交換器(103)の下流側の凝縮器にしてもよい。

[0133]

この場合、図7の冷媒回路(100)では図9(a)の状態と図9(b)の状態とを切り換えることはできないが、図7の冷媒回路(100)を適宜変更し、四方切換弁(120 40)、ブリッジ回路(106)、電動膨張弁(112)を図9(a),(b)に対応した組み合わせにするか、必要であればさらに電磁弁などを適宜組み合わせるとよい。

[0134]

この場合の冷媒回路(100)の詳細は省略するが、この例でも実施形態1と同様の効果を奏することができる。つまり、加湿運転時に冷却側通路(86)へ流入する第2空気を冷媒回路の蒸発器で冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0135]

また、除湿運転時には第1空気を冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(81,82)

の再生限界を高め、十分な除加湿量を確保できる。

[0136]

(変形例2)

変形例2は、冷媒回路(100)の構成をさらに変更した例である。

[0137]

図10(a)に示すように、除湿運転時には、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)を蒸発器にするとともに、これらの蒸発器を並列に接続している。このように構成すると、圧縮機(101)から吐出された冷媒は、再生熱交換器(102)で凝縮した後、図示しない電動膨張弁で減圧され、さらに分岐して両蒸発器(103,104)で蒸発した後、圧縮機(101)に吸入されて再度圧縮される。

[0138]

この場合、一方の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で吸着用の第1空気を冷却することにより、実施形態1と同様に吸着素子(81,82)の再生限界を上げて除加湿性能を高めることができる。

[0139]

加湿運転時には、図10(b)に示すように、第1熱交換器(103)を凝縮器に、第2 熱交換器(104)を蒸発器にするとともに、再生熱交換器(102)と第1熱交換器(103)とを並列にしている。このように構成すると、圧縮機(101)から吐出された 冷媒は、再生熱交換器(102)及び第1熱交換器(103)で凝縮した後、合流して図 示しない電動膨張弁で減圧され、さらに蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で蒸発した 20 後、圧縮機(101)に吸入されて再度圧縮される。

[0140]

この場合、蒸発器である第2熱交換器 (104) で冷却用の第2空気を冷却することにより、実施形態1と同様に冷却効果を高めて吸着効率を向上させることができる。

[0141]

なお、この場合の冷媒回路の具体的な構成については省略するが、四路切換弁や電磁弁、 逆止弁、ブリッジ回路などを適宜組み合わせて回路を構築すればよい。

[0142]

(変形例3)

この変形例3は、加湿運転時の変形例である。具体的には、上記実施形態1の図8(b)では加湿運転時に第1熱交換器(103)を凝縮器に、第2熱交換器(104)を蒸発器にした例について説明したが、加湿運転時には、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)の両方を蒸発器にして運転を行うようにしてもよい。

[0143]

その場合の運転状態について図11を参照して説明する。この例では、2つの蒸発器である第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)が直列に接続され、かつ第1熱交換器(103)が第2熱交換器(104)の上流側に配置されている。

[0144]

この変形例3の調湿装置における空気の流れ自体は、図3,図4,図8(b)で説明したのと同様であり、異なる点は、実施形態1において再生後の第2空気が図8(b)に示す 40ように第1熱交換器(103)で加熱されているのに対して、図11に示すように再生後の第2空気が第1熱交換器(103)で冷却される点である。

[0145]

この変形例3において、第2空気は、まず第2熱交換器(104)で冷却された後、吸着素子(81,82)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、さらに吸着素子(82,81)で加湿された後に第1熱交換器(103)で冷却されて室内に供給される。

[0146]

第1空気である室内空気は吸着素子(81,82)に水分を与えた後に室外へ排出される。この点は実施形態1と同様である。

[0147]

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このように構成すると、加湿後に冷却した空気を室内に供給できるので、弱冷房を行いながら室内を加湿できる。この運転は、例えば生花店などで夏期に加湿を行うような場合に 適している。

[0148]

また、一般に、夏期には通常は室外空気の温度が高いために、加湿運転を行おうとした場合に吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果が極端に小さくなるかほとんど得られなくなる。したがって、吸着側の空気(第1空気)の温度が吸着熱で比較的高くなってしまい、該空気の相対湿度が低下して充分な減湿を行うのが困難になる。これに対して、この変形例3では、吸着素子(81,82)に冷却用流体として供給する第2空気(室外空気)を冷却することにより、夏期であっても冷却効果を高めながら加湿運転を行うことが可能 10となる。

[0149]

また、冷却効果を高めることで吸着素子(81,82)における水蒸気の吸着量を増やすことができるので、吸着素子及び装置の大型も防止できる。

[0150]

(変形例4)

図12に示す変形例4は、冷媒回路における冷媒の流れを図8から図11とは変更した例である。この変形例4は、加湿運転時の他の変形例であり、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)の両方を蒸発器にして運転を行う点と、2つの蒸発器である第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)とが直列に接続されている点は変形例3と同²⁰様であるが、第2熱交換器(104)が第1熱交換器(103)の上流側の蒸発器になる点が変形例3とは異なっている。

[0151]

この変形例4においても、空気の流れ自体は、図3,図4,図8(b)で説明したのと同様である。また、吸着素子(81,82)の再生後の第2空気が第1熱交換器(103)で冷却される点は変形例3と同様である。

[0152]

具体的には、第2空気は、まず第2熱交換器(104)で冷却された後、吸着素子(81,82)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、さらに吸着素子(82,81)で加湿された後に第1熱交換器(103)で冷却されて室内に供給される。第1空気である室内 30空気は吸着素子(81,82)に水分を与えた後に室外へ排出される。

$[0\ 1\ 5\ 3\]$

このように構成すると、上記変形例3と同様に、加湿後に冷却した空気を室内に供給できるので、夏期であっても加湿運転を行うことが可能となる。したがって、例えば生花店などで夏期に加湿を行うような場合に適している。また、第2空気を予め冷却して冷却効果を高めることで吸着素子(81,82)における水蒸気の吸着量を増やすことができるので、吸着素子及び装置の大型も防止できる。

[0154]

(変形例5)

図13に示す変形例5は、冷媒回路の構成を図8から図12とは変更した例である。この 40 変形例5は、加湿運転時の変形例であり、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)の両方を蒸発器にして運転を行う点は上記変形例3,4と同様であるが、2つの蒸発器である第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)とが並列に接続されている点が変形例3,4と異なっている。

[0155]

この変形例5においても、空気の流れ自体は、図3,図4,図8(b)で説明したのと同様である。また、吸着素子(81,82)の再生後の第2空気が第1熱交換器(103)で冷却される点は変形例3,4と同様である。

[0156]

具体的には、第2空気は、まず第2熱交換器(104)で冷却された後、吸着素子(81 50

82)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、さらに吸着素子(82,81)で加湿 された後に第1熱交換器(103)で冷却されて室内に供給される。第1空気である室内 空気は吸着素子(81,82)に水分を与えた後に室外へ排出される。

[0157]

このように構成すると、上記変形例3,4と同様に、加湿後に冷却した空気を室内に供給 できるので、夏期であっても加湿運転を行うことが可能となる。したがって、例えば生花 店などで夏期に加湿を行うような場合に適している。また、第2空気を予め冷却して冷却 効果を高めることで吸着素子(81,82)における水蒸気の吸着量を増やすことができ るので、吸着素子及び装置の大型も防止できる。

[0158]

【発明の実施の形態2】

本発明の実施形態2は、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)を実施形態1 とは異なる配置にした例である。なお、この実施形態2の第1熱交換器(103)と第2 熱交換器(104)の冷却(または加湿)対象空気は実施形態1とは異なるが、便宜上、 各熱交換器(103,104)に実施形態1と同一名称及び同一符号を用いることとする 。この点は、実施形態3以降についても同様である。

[0159]

この実施形態2では、図14~図17に示すように、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交 換器(104)は、いずれも室外側パネル(11)と第1仕切板(20)の間の空間に配 置されている。具体的には、第1熱交換器(103)が室外側下部流路(42)に配置さ 20 れ、第2熱交換器(104)が室外側上部流路(41)に配置されている。

 $[0 \ 1 \ 6 \ 0]$

この実施形態2において、第1熱交換器(103)は、室外からケーシングに吸入された 空気と冷媒とを熱交換させるための熱交換器になっており、第2熱交換器(104)は、 室外へ排出される空気と冷媒とを熱交換させるための熱交換器になっている。

[0 1 6 1]

この調湿装置では、その他の部分は実施形態1と同様に構成されている。したがって、こ こでは各部の具体的な説明は省略する。また、冷媒回路の具体的な構成は実施形態1とは 異なるが、その回路構成についても省略する。なお、冷媒の流れについては下記の「運転 動作」において図18~図20を用いて説明する。

[0162]

-運転動作-

次に、運転動作について説明する。

[0163]

〈除湿運転〉

除湿運転時において、冷媒回路(100)では、再生熱交換器(102)が凝縮器となり 、第1熱交換器(103)及び第2熱交換器(104)の両方が蒸発器となる。これら2 つの蒸発器のうち、この除湿運転時には第1熱交換器(103)が第2熱交換器(104)の上流側に位置するように回路構成されている。

[0164]

除湿運転時の装置の動きそのものは上記実施形態1と同じであり、図14の第1動作と図 15の第2動作が交互に行われる。そして、第1動作では、第1吸着素子(81)につい ての吸着動作と、第2吸着素子(82)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、第1 動作では、第1吸着素子(81)で空気が減湿されると同時に、第2吸着素子(82)の 吸着剤が再生される。また、第2動作では、第1動作時とは逆に、第2吸着素子(82) についての吸着動作と、第1吸着素子(81)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり 、第2動作では、第2吸着素子(82)で空気が減湿されると同時に、第1吸着素子(8 1)の吸着剤が再生される。

[0165]

この除湿運転時、第1仕切板(20)の各開口(21~26)及び第2仕切板(30)の 50

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各開口 (31~36) の開閉の状態と、右側シャッタ (61) 及び左側シャッタ (62) の開閉の状態は、第1動作及び第2動作の両方とも、実施形態1における除湿運転時の状態と同じであり、ケーシング (10) 内での空気の流れそのものは、図14, 図15に示すように図1, 2の実施形態1と同じである。

[0166]

除湿運転時には、図14, 図15, 図18(a)に示すように、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第1空気は、まず第1熱交換器(103)を通過し、冷媒と熱交換して冷却される。冷却された第1空気は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)へ流入する。この調湿側通路(85)を流れる間に、第1空気に含まれる水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着され、第1空気が減湿される。減湿された第1空気は、その後、室内に供給される。

[0167]

一方、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第2空気は、上記一方の吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)へ流入する。この冷却側通路(86)を流れる間に、第2空気は、調湿側通路(85)で第1空気の水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される際に生じた吸着熱を吸熱し、加熱される。第2空気は、さらに再生熱交換器(102)を通過する際に冷媒との熱交換によって加熱される。

[0168]

加熱された第2空気は、他方の吸着素子(82,81)の調湿側通路(85)へ導入され、第2空気によって吸着剤が加熱されて吸着剤から水蒸気が脱離する。つまり、第2吸着素子(82)の再生が行われる。この第2空気は、次いで第2熱交換器(104)を通過 20 し、冷媒との熱交換によって冷媒を蒸発させ、室外へ排出される。

[0169]

除湿運転時には、空気の温度と湿度を以上のように操作しつつ、第1動作と第2動作を交 互に切り換えることで連続運転が行われる。

[0170]

なお、第1熱交換器(103)で冷媒が中間圧で蒸発するようにしておくと、蒸発温度を 若干高めにすることでドレン水の発生を抑えられる。

[0171]

〈加湿運転〉

[0172]

加湿運転時においても、冷媒回路(100)では、再生熱交換器(102)が凝縮器とな 30 り、第1熱交換器(103)及び第2熱交換器(104)の両方が蒸発器となる。これら 2つの蒸発器のうち、この加湿運転時には第1熱交換器(103)が第2熱交換器(104)の下流側に位置するように回路構成されている。

加湿運転時の装置の動きそのものも上記実施形態1と同じであり、図16の第1動作と図17の第2動作が交互に行われる。そして、第1動作では、第1吸着素子(81)についての吸着動作と、第2吸着素子(82)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、第1動作では、第2吸着素子(82)で空気が加湿され、第1吸着素子(81)の吸着剤が水蒸気を吸着する。また、第2動作では、第1動作時とは逆に、第2吸着素子(82)についての吸着動作と、第1吸着素子(81)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、この第2動作では、第1吸着素子(81)で空気が加湿され、第2吸着素子(82)の吸着剤が水蒸気を吸着する。

[0173]

この加湿運転時、第1仕切板(20)の各開口(21~26)及び第2仕切板(30)の各開口(31~36)の開閉の状態と、右側シャッタ(61)及び左側シャッタ(62)の開閉の状態は、第1動作及び第2動作の両方とも、実施形態1における加湿運転時の状態と同じである。したがって、ケーシング(10)内での空気の流れそのものも、図16、図17に示すように図3、4の実施形態1と同じである。

[0174]

加湿運転時には、図16, 図17, 図18 (a) に示すように、ケーシング (10) に取 50

り込まれた第1空気は、温度が操作されずに一方の吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路 (85)へ流入する。第1空気が調湿側通路(85)を流れる間に、該第1空気に含まれる水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着され、第1空気が減湿される。減湿された第1空気は、第2熱交換器(104)を通過して冷媒を蒸発させ、その後室外に排出される。

[0175]

一方、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第2空気は、まず第1熱交換器(103)で冷媒と熱交換して冷却され、上記一方の吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)へ流入する。この冷却側通路(86)を流れる間に、第2空気は、調湿側通路(85)で第1空気の水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される際に生じた吸着熱を吸熱し、加熱される。第2空気は、さらに再生熱交換器(102)を通過する際に冷媒との熱交換によって加熱される。

[0176]

加熱された第2空気は、他方の吸着素子(82,81)の調湿側通路(85)へ導入され、第2空気によって吸着剤が加熱されて吸着剤から水蒸気が脱離する。つまり、第2吸着素子(82)の再生が行われ、同時に第2空気が加湿されて室内へ供給される。

[0177]

この加湿運転時には、空気の温度と湿度を以上のように操作しつつ、第1動作と第2動作を交互に切り換えることで連続運転が行われる。

[0178]

なお、この場合も第2熱交換器 (104) で冷媒が中間圧で蒸発するようにしておくと、 蒸発温度を若干高めにすることで熱交換器への着霜を防止できる。

【0179】 -実施形態2の効果-

この実施形態 2 においても、調湿側通路(85)と冷却側通路(86)とを有する吸着素子(81,82)を用いた調湿装置において、除湿運転時には、調湿側通路(85)へ流入する第1空気を予め冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器である第1熱交換器(103)で冷却するようにしている。

[0180]

したがって、第1空気の相対湿度を高めて吸着素子に供給することができるので、吸着素子(81,82)の再生限界が高められ、水分の放出量及び吸着量を多くすることができる。この結果、装置の除加湿性能を高められる。

[0181]

また、加湿運転時には、冷却側通路へ流入する第2空気を予め冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器である第1熱交換器(103)で冷却するようにしているので、冷却用流体である第2空気による冷却効果を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0182]

- 実施形態2の変形例-

(変形例1)

上記実施形態2では、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)をいずれも蒸発器にするとともに、図18(a)に示す除湿運転時に第1熱交換器(103)を第2熱交換器(104)の上流側にして、吸着側の第1空気を上流側の第1熱交換器(103)で冷却するようにしているが、図19(a)に示すように第1熱交換器(103)を下流側の蒸発器に、第2熱交換器(104)を上流側の蒸発器にして、吸着側の第1空気を下流側の第1熱交換器(103)で冷却するようにしてもよい。

[0183]

また、上記実施形態2において、図18(b)に示す加湿運転時には、第1熱交換器(103)を第2熱交換器(104)の下流側にして、冷却側の第2空気をこの下流側の第1熱交換器(103)で冷却するようにしているが、図19(b)に示すように第1熱交換器(103)を上流側の蒸発器に、第2熱交換器(104)を下流側の蒸発器にして、冷却側の第2空気を上流側の第1熱交換器(103)で冷却するようにしてもよい。

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[0184]

この構成における空気の流れや冷媒の流れの詳細は省略するが、この場合でも実施形態2と同様の効果を奏することができる。つまり、除湿運転時には吸着側の第1空気を冷媒回路の蒸発器で冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(81,82)の再生限界を高めることができる。また、加湿運転時には冷却側通路(86)へ流入する第2空気を冷媒回路の蒸発器で冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0185]

(変形例2)

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変形例2は、冷媒回路(100)の構成をさらに変更した例である。

[0186]

この冷媒回路(100)は、図20(a),(b)に示すように第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)の両方が蒸発器であり、これらの蒸発器が並列に接続されている。このように構成すると、圧縮機(101)から吐出された冷媒は、再生熱交換器(102)で凝縮した後に分岐して、図示しない電動膨張弁で減圧され、さらに両蒸発器(103,104)で蒸発した後に圧縮機(101)に吸入されて再度圧縮される。

[0187]

除湿運転時と加湿運転時の第1空気及び第2空気の流れと、第1, 第2空気に対する第1, 第2熱交換器 (103, 104) の作用は図18, 図19の例と同じである。

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[0188]

したがって、除湿運転時には、一方の蒸発器である第1熱交換器(103)で吸着用の第1空気を冷却することにより、上述と同様に再生限界を上げて除加湿性能を高めることができる。また、加湿運転時には、一方の蒸発器である第1熱交換器(103)で冷却用の第2空気を冷却することにより、上述と同様に冷却効果を高めて吸着効率を向上させることができる。したがって、十分な除湿両及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0189]

【発明の実施の形態3】

本発明の実施形態3は、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)の配置を実施 ³⁰ 形態1, 2とは異なるようにした例である。

[0190]

この実施形態3では、図21~図24に示すように、第1熱交換器(103)は室外側パネル(11)と第1仕切板(20)の間の空間に配置され、第2熱交換器(104)は室内側パネル(12)と第2仕切板(30)の間の空間に配置されている。具体的には、第1熱交換器(103)は室外側上部流路(41)に配置され、第2熱交換器(104)は室内側下部流路(47)に配置されている。

[0191]

この実施形態3において、第1熱交換器(103)は室外へ排出される空気と冷媒とを熱交換させるための熱交換器になっており、第2熱交換器(104)は室内からケーシング 40(102)に吸引された空気と冷媒とを熱交換させるための熱交換器になっている。

[0192]

この調湿装置では、その他の部分は実施形態 1,2 と同様に構成されている。したがって、ここでは各部の具体的な説明は省略する。また、冷媒回路については、下記の「運転動作」において図 25 を用いて主に冷媒の流れを説明する。

[0193]

-運転動作-

次に、運転動作について説明する。

[0194]

〈除湿運転〉

除湿運転時において、冷媒回路(100)では、再生熱交換器(102)が凝縮器となり、第1熱交換器(103)及び第2熱交換器(104)の両方が蒸発器となる。この除湿運転時には、これら2つの蒸発器のうち、第1熱交換器(103)が第2熱交換器(104)の下流側に位置するように構成されている。

[0195]

除湿運転時の装置の動きそのものは上記実施形態 1,2 と同じであり、図 2 1 の第 1 動作と図 2 2 の第 2 動作が交互に行われる。そして、第 1 動作では、第 1 吸着素子(8 1)についての吸着動作と、第 2 吸着素子(8 2)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、第 1 動作では、第 1 吸着素子(8 1)で空気が減湿されると同時に、第 2 吸着素子(8 2)の吸着剤が再生される。また、第 2 動作では、第 1 動作時とは逆に、第 2 吸着素子(8 1)についての吸着動作と、第 1 吸着素子(8 1)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、第 2 動作では、第 2 吸着素子(8 2)で空気が減湿されると同時に、第 1 吸着素子(8 1)の吸着剤が再生される。

[0196]

この除湿運転時、第1仕切板(20)の各開口(21~26)及び第2仕切板(30)の各開口(31~36)の開閉の状態と、右側シャッタ(61)及び左側シャッタ(62)の開閉の状態は、第1動作及び第2動作の両方とも、実施形態1,2における除湿運転時の状態と同じであり、ケーシング(10)内での空気の流れそのものは、図21,図22に示すように、図1,2の実施形態1及び図14,15の実施形態2と同じである。

[0197]

除湿運転時には、図21, 図22, 図25(a)に示すように、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第1空気は、熱交換器(103,104)による温度操作を行わずに、一方の吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)へ流入する。この調湿側通路(85)を流れる間に、第1空気に含まれる水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着され、第1空気が減湿される。減湿された第1空気は、その後、室内に供給される。

[0198]

一方、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第2空気は、まず第2熱交換器(104)を通過し、冷媒と熱交換して冷却される。この第2空気は、上記一方の吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)へ流入する。この冷却側通路(86)を流れる間に、第2空気は、調湿側通路(85)で第1空気の水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される際に生じた吸着熱を吸熱 30し、加熱される。第2空気は、さらに再生熱交換器(102)を通過する際に冷媒との熱交換によって加熱される。

[0199]

加熱された第2空気は、他方の吸着素子(82,81)の調湿側通路(85)へ導入され、第2空気によって吸着剤が加熱されて吸着剤から水蒸気が脱離する。つまり、吸着素子(81,82)の再生が行われる。この第2空気は、次いで第1熱交換器(104)を通過し、冷媒との熱交換によって冷媒を蒸発させ、室外へ排出される。

[0200]

除湿運転時には、空気の温度と湿度を以上のように操作しつつ、第1動作と第2動作を交 互に切り換えることで連続運転が行われる。

[0201]

なお、第2熱交換器 (104) で冷媒が中間圧で蒸発するようにしておくと、蒸発温度を若干高めにすることでドレン水の発生を抑えられる。

[0202]

〈加湿運転〉

加湿運転時においても、冷媒回路(100)では、再生熱交換器(102)が凝縮器となり、第1熱交換器(103)及び第2熱交換器(104)の両方が蒸発器となる。この加湿運転時には、これら2つの蒸発器のうち、第1熱交換器(103)が第2熱交換器(104)の上流側に位置するように回路構成されている。

[0203]

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この加湿運転時の装置の動きそのものも上記実施形態1,2と同じであり、図23の第1動作と図24の第2動作が交互に行われる。そして、第1動作では、第1吸着素子(81)についての吸着動作と、第2吸着素子(82)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、第1動作では、第2吸着素子(82)で空気が加湿され、第1吸着素子(81)の吸着剤が水蒸気を吸着する。また、第2動作では、第1動作時とは逆に、第2吸着素子(82)についての吸着動作と、第1吸着素子(81)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、この第2動作では、第1吸着素子(81)で空気が加湿され、第2吸着素子(82)の吸着剤が水蒸気を吸着する。

[0204]

この加湿運転時、第1仕切板(20)の各開口(21~26)及び第2仕切板(30)の 10 各開口(31~36)の開閉の状態と、右側シャッタ(61)及び左側シャッタ(62)の開閉の状態は、第1動作及び第2動作の両方とも、実施形態1,2における加湿運転時の状態と同じである。したがって、ケーシング(10)内での空気の流れそのものも、図 23 ,24に示すように、図3,4の実施形態1及び図16,図17の実施形態2と同じである。

[0205]

加湿運転時には、図23,図24,図25(b)に示すように、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第1空気は、第2熱交換器(104)を通過し、冷媒と熱交換して冷却される。冷却された第1空気は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)へ流入する。第1空気が調湿側通路(85)を流れる間に、該第1空気に含まれる水蒸気が吸着剤 20に吸着され、第1空気が減湿される。減湿された第1空気は、第1熱交換器(103)を通過する際に冷媒と熱交換して冷媒を蒸発させ、室外に排出される。

[0206]

一方、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第2空気は、まず一方の吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)へ流入する。この冷却側通路(86)を流れる間に、第2空気は、調湿側通路(85)で第1空気の水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される際に生じた吸着熱を吸熱し、加熱される。第2空気は、さらに再生熱交換器(102)を通過する際に冷媒との熱交換によって加熱される。

[0207]

加熱された第2空気は、他方の吸着素子(82,81)の調湿側通路(85)へ導入され 30、第2空気によって吸着剤が加熱されて吸着剤から水蒸気が脱離する。つまり、吸着素子(81,82)の再生が行われ、同時に第2空気が加湿されて室内へ供給される。

[0208]

この加湿運転時には、空気の温度と湿度を以上のように操作しつつ、第1動作と第2動作を交互に切り換えることで連続運転が行われる。

[0209]

なお、この場合も第1熱交換器 (103) で冷媒が中間圧で蒸発するようにしておくと、蒸発温度を若干高めにすることで着霜を防止できる。

[0210]

-実施形態3の効果-

この実施形態3においては、調湿側通路(85)と冷却側通路(86)とを有する吸着素子(81,82)を用いた調湿装置において、除湿運転時には、冷却側通路へ流入する第2空気を予め冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしているので、冷却用流体である第2空気による冷却効果を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0211]

また、加湿運転時には、調湿側通路(85)へ流入する第1空気を予め冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしているので、第1空気の相対湿度を高めて吸着素子(81,82)に供給することができる。したがって、吸着素子(81,82)の再生限界が高められ、水分の放出量及び吸着量が多くなる。この結果、

装置の除加湿性能を高められる。

[0212]

- 実施形態3の変形例-

(変形例1)

上記実施形態3では、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)をいずれも蒸発 器にするとともに、図25 (a) に示す除湿運転時に第1熱交換器 (103) を第2熱交 換器 (104) の下流側にして、冷却側の第2空気を上流側の第2熱交換器 (103) で 冷却するようにしているが、図26(a)に示すように、第1熱交換器(103)を上流 側の蒸発器に、第2熱交換器(104)を下流側の蒸発器にして、冷却側の第2空気を下 流側の第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしてもよい。

[0213]

また、上記実施形態 3 において、図 2 5 (b)に示す加湿運転時には、第 1 熱交換器(1 03)を第2熱交換器(104)の上流側にして、冷却側の第2空気を下流側の第2熱交 換器 (104) で冷却するようにしているが、図26 (b) に示すように、第1熱交換器 (103)を下流側の蒸発器に、第2熱交換器(104)を上流側の蒸発器にして、吸着 側の第1空気を上流側の第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしてもよい。

[0214]

この構成における空気の流れや冷媒の流れの詳細は省略するが、この場合でも実施形態3 と同様の効果を奏することができる。つまり、除湿運転時には冷却側通路(86)へ流入 する第2空気を冷媒回路の蒸発器(104)で冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(20 81.82)における冷却効果を高めることができる。また、加湿運転時には吸着側の第 1空気を冷媒回路の蒸発器(104)で冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(81, 82) の再生限界を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保で き、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0215]

(変形例2)

変形例2は、冷媒回路(100)の構成をさらに変更した例である。

[0216]

この冷媒回路 (100) は、図27 (a), (b) に示すように第1熱交換器 (103) と第2熱交換器(104)の両方が蒸発器であり、これらの蒸発器が並列に接続されてい 30 る。このように構成すると、圧縮機(101)から吐出された冷媒は、再生熱交換器(1 02)で凝縮した後に分岐して、図示しない電動膨張弁で減圧され、さらに両蒸発器(1 03,104)で蒸発した後に圧縮機(101)に吸入されて再度圧縮される。

[0217]

除湿運転時と加湿運転時の第1空気及び第2空気の流れと、第1,第2空気に対する第1 , 第2熱交換器(103, 104)の作用は図25, 図26の例と同じである。

[0218]

したがって、除湿運転時には、一方の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で冷却用の第 2 空気を冷却することにより、上述と同様に冷却効果を高めて吸着効率を向上させること ができる。また、加湿運転時には、一方の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で吸着用 40 の第1空気を冷却することにより、上述と同様に再生限界を上げて除加湿性能を高めるこ とができる。このため、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる

[0219]

(変形例3)

変形例3は、図25 (a), (b)に示した運転動作において、第1熱交換器 (103) を休止させるようにした例である。このとき、冷媒回路(100)では、図28(a), (b) に示すように、再生熱交換器(102)が凝縮器となり、第2熱交換器(104) のみが蒸発器となる。第1熱交換器(103)を休止させる運転を可能にするために、冷 媒回路 (100) には第1熱交換器 (103) をバイパスして冷媒が流れるバイパス通路 50

を設けておくとよい。

[0220]

この変形例3の調湿装置における空気の流れ自体は、図23,図24及び図25で説明したものと同様であり、異なる点は、除湿運転時の第2空気または加湿運転時の第1空気が、第1熱交換器(103)を通過する際に冷却も加熱もされない点である。

[0221]

この変形例3において、除湿運転時には、図25 (a)と同様、第1空気は一方の吸着素子(81,82)で減湿され、室内に供給される。

[0222]

一方、第2空気は、第2熱交換器(104)で冷却された後に上記一方の吸着素子(81 10,82)の冷却側通路(86)を通過し、吸着熱を吸熱する。第2空気は、さらに再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、他方の吸着素子(82,81)を通過して該吸着素子(82,81)を再生する。この第2空気は、さらに第1熱交換器(103)を通過して室外へ排出される。

[0223]

また、加湿運転時には、図25 (b)と同様、第2空気は、吸着素子(81,82)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、さらに吸着素子(82,81)で加湿された後に室内に供給される。

[0224]

一方、第1空気である室内空気は、上述のように第2熱交換器(104)で冷却された後 ²⁰、吸着素子(81,82)に水分を与え、第1熱交換器(103)を単に通過して室外へ排出される。

[0225]

このように構成しても、除湿運転時には吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)に流入する第2空気を冷却することにより冷却効果を高めることができる。また、加湿運転時には吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)に流入する第1空気を冷却することにより、図58の空気線図において説明したように再生限界を高めることが可能となる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0226]

(変形例4)

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変形例4は、図26(a),(b)に示した変形例1の運転動作において、第1熱交換器(103)を休止させるようにした例である。このとき、冷媒回路(100)では、図29(a),(b)に示すように、再生熱交換器(102)が凝縮器となり、第2熱交換器(104)のみが蒸発器となる。第1熱交換器(103)を休止させる運転を可能にするために、冷媒回路(100)には第1熱交換器(103)をバイパスして冷媒が流れるバイパス通路を設けておくとよい。

[0227]

この変形例4の調湿装置における空気の流れ自体は、図23,図24及び図26で説明したものと同様であり、異なる点は、除湿運転時の第2空気または加湿運転時の第1空気が、第1熱交換器(103)を通過する際に冷却も加熱もされない点である。

[0228]

この変形例4において、除湿運転時には、図26 (a)と同様、第1空気は一方の吸着素子 (81,82)で減湿され、室内に供給される。

[0229]

一方、第2空気は、第2熱交換器(104)で冷却された後に上記一方の吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)を通過し、吸着熱を吸熱する。第2空気は、さらに再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、他方の吸着素子(82,81)を通過して該吸着素子(82,81)を再生する。この第2空気は、さらに第1熱交換器(103)を通過して室外へ排出される。

[0230]

また、加湿運転時には、図26(b)と同様、第2空気は、吸着素子(81,82)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、さらに吸着素子(82,81)で加湿された後に室内に供給される。

[0 2 3 1]

一方、第1空気である室内空気は、上述のように第2熱交換器(104)で冷却された後、吸着素子(81,82)に水分を与え、第1熱交換器(103)を単に通過して室外へ排出される。

[0232]

このように構成しても、除湿運転時には吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)に流入する第2空気を冷却することにより冷却効果を高めることができる。また、加湿運転 10時には吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)に流入する第1空気を冷却することにより、再生限界を高めることが可能となる。したがって、変形例3と同様に、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0233]

(変形例5)

変形例5は、図27(a),(b)に示した変形例2の運転動作において、並列にした蒸発器の一方である第1熱交換器(103)を休止させるようにした例である。このとき、冷媒回路(100)では、図30(a),(b)に示すように、再生熱交換器(102)が凝縮器となり、第2熱交換器(104)のみが蒸発器となる。第1熱交換器(103)を休止させる運転を可能にするために、冷媒回路(100)には第1熱交換器(103)をバイパスして冷媒が流れるバイパス通路を設けておくとよい。

[0234]

この変形例5の調湿装置における空気の流れ自体は、図23,図24及び図27で説明したものと同様であり、異なる点は、除湿運転時の第2空気または加湿運転時の第1空気が、第1熱交換器(103)を通過する際に冷却も加熱もされない点である。

[0235]

この変形例 5 において、除湿運転時には、図 2 7 (a) と同様、第 1 空気は一方の吸着素子 (8 1 . 8 2) で減湿され、室内に供給される。

[0236]

一方、第2空気は、第2熱交換器(104)で冷却された後に上記一方の吸着素子(81 ³⁰,82)の冷却側通路(86)を通過し、吸着熱を吸熱する。第2空気は、さらに再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、他方の吸着素子(82,81)を通過して該吸着素子(82,81)を再生する。この第2空気は、さらに第1熱交換器(103)を通過して室外へ排出される。

[0237]

また、加湿運転時には、図27 (b) と同様、第2空気は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、さらに他方の吸着素子(82,81)で加湿された後に室内に供給される。

[0238]

一方、第1空気である室内空気は、上述のように第2熱交換器(104)で冷却された後 40、吸着素子(81,82)に水分を与え、第1熱交換器(103)を単に通過して室外へ排出される。

[0239]

このように構成しても、除湿運転時には吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)に流入する第2空気を冷却することにより冷却効果を高めることができる。また、加湿運転時には吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)に流入する第1空気を冷却することにより、再生限界を高めることが可能となる。したがって、変形例3,4と同様に十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0240]

【発明の実施の形態4】

本発明の実施形態4は、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)の配置を実施 形態1,2,3とは異なるようにした例である。

[0241]

この実施形態 4 では、図31~図34に示すように、第1熱交換器(103)及び第2熱交換器(104)は、いずれも、室内側パネル(12)と第2仕切板(30)の間の空間に配置されている。具体的には、第1熱交換器(103)は室内側上部流路(46)に配置され、第2熱交換器(104)は室内側下部流路(47)に配置されている。

[0242]

この実施形態4において、第1熱交換器(103)は室内へ供給される空気と冷媒とを熱交換させるための熱交換器になっており、第2熱交換器(104)は室内からケーシング 10 (10)に吸引された空気と冷媒とを熱交換させるための熱交換器になっている。

[0243]

この調湿装置では、その他の部分は実施形態 1, 2, 3 と同様に構成されている。したがって、ここでは各部の具体的な説明は省略する。また、冷媒回路における冷媒の流れについては「運転動作」の欄で説明するが、その具体的な回路構成については省略する。

[0244]

-運転動作-

次に、運転動作について説明する。

[0245]

〈除湿運転〉

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除湿運転時において、冷媒回路(100)では、再生熱交換器(102)が凝縮器となり、第1熱交換器(103)及び第2熱交換器(104)の両方が蒸発器となる。除湿運転時には、これら2つの蒸発器のうち、第2熱交換器(104)が第1熱交換器(103)の上流側に位置するように回路構成されている。

[0246]

除湿運転時の装置の動きそのものは上記実施形態 1, 2, 3 と同じであり、図 3 1 の第 1 動作と図 3 2 の第 2 動作が交互に行われる。そして、第 1 動作では、第 1 吸着素子(8 1)についての吸着動作と、第 2 吸着素子(8 2)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、第 1 動作では、第 1 吸着素子(8 1)で空気が減湿されると同時に、第 2 吸着素子(8 2)の吸着剤が再生される。また、第 2 動作では、第 1 動作時とは逆に、第 2 吸着素子(8 2)についての吸着動作と、第 1 吸着素子(8 1)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、第 2 動作では、第 2 吸着素子(8 2)で空気が減湿されると同時に、第 1 吸着素子(8 1)の吸着剤が再生される。

[0247]

この除湿運転時、第1仕切板(20)の各開口(21~26)及び第2仕切板(30)の各開口(31~36)の開閉の状態と、右側シャッタ(61)及び左側シャッタ(62)の開閉の状態は、第1動作及び第2動作の両方とも、実施形態1,2,3における除湿運転時の状態と同じであり、ケーシング(10)内での空気の流れそのものは、図31,図32に示すように、図1,2の実施形態1、図14,15の実施形態2、及び図21,22の実施形態3と同じである。

[0248]

除湿運転時には、図31,図32,図35(a)に示すように、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第1空気は、熱交換器(103,104)による温度操作を行わずに、まず一方の吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)へ流入する。この調湿側通路(85)を流れる間に、第1空気に含まれる水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着され、第1空気が減湿される。減湿された第1空気は、第1熱交換器(103)を通過し、その際に冷媒と熱交換して冷却され、室内に供給される。

[0249]

一方、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第2空気は、まず第2熱交換器(104)を通過し、冷媒と熱交換して冷却される。この第2空気は、上記一方の吸着素子(81,82 50

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) の冷却側通路(86)へ流入する。この冷却側通路(86)を流れる間に、第2空気は 、調湿側通路(85)で第1空気の水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される際に生じた吸着熱を吸熱 し、加熱される。第2空気は、さらに再生熱交換器(102)を通過する際に冷媒との熱 交換によって加熱される。

[0250]

加熱された第2空気は、他方の吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)へ導入され、第2空気によって吸着剤が加熱されて吸着剤から水蒸気が脱離する。つまり、吸着素子(81,82)を再生した後、第2空気は室外へ排出される。

[0251]

除湿運転時には、空気の温度と湿度を以上のように操作しつつ、第1動作と第2動作を交 互に切り換えることで連続運転が行われる。

[0252]

〈加湿運転〉

加湿運転時において、冷媒回路(100)では、再生熱交換器(102)と第1熱交換器 (103)が凝縮器となり、第2熱交換器(104)が蒸発器となる。この加湿運転時に は、これら2つの凝縮器のうち、第1熱交換器(103)が再生熱交換器(102)の下 流側に位置するように構成されている。

[0253]

この加湿運転時の装置の動きそのものも上記実施形態1,2,3と同じであり、図33の²⁰ 第1動作と図34の第2動作とが交互に行われる。そして、第1動作では、第1吸着素子(81)についての吸着動作と、第2吸着素子(82)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、第1動作では、第2吸着素子(82)で空気が加湿され、第1吸着素子(81)の吸着剤が水蒸気を吸着する。また、第2動作では、第1動作時とは逆に、第2吸着素子(82)についての吸着動作と、第1吸着素子(81)についての再生動作とが行われる。つまり、この第2動作では、第1吸着素子(81)で空気が加湿され、第2吸着素子(82)の吸着剤が水蒸気を吸着する。

[0254]

この加湿運転時、第1仕切板(20)の各開口(21~26)及び第2仕切板(30)の各開口(31~36)の開閉の状態と、右側シャッタ(61)及び左側シャッタ(62)の開閉の状態は、第1動作及び第2動作の両方とも、実施形態1,2,3における加湿運転時の状態と同じである。したがって、ケーシング(10)内での空気の流れそのものも、図33,34に示すように、図3,4の実施形態1、図16,図17の実施形態2、及び図23,24の実施形態3と同じである。

[0255]

加湿運転時には、図33,図34,図35(b)に示すように、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第1空気は、まず第2熱交換器(104)を通過し、冷媒と熱交換して冷却される。冷却された第1空気は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)へ流入する。第1空気が調湿側通路(85)を流れる間に、該第1空気に含まれる水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着され、第1空気が減湿される。減湿された第1空気は、その後、室外に排出さ40れる。

[0256]

一方、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第2空気は、まず上記一方の吸着素子(81,82)の冷却側通路(86)へ流入する。この冷却側通路(86)を流れる間に、第2空気は、調湿側通路(85)で第1空気の水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される際に生じた吸着熱を吸熱し、加熱される。第2空気は、さらに再生熱交換器(102)を通過する際に冷媒との熱交換によって加熱される。

[0257]

加熱された第2空気は、他方の吸着素子(82,81)の調湿側通路(85)へ導入され、第2空気によって吸着剤が加熱されて吸着剤から水蒸気が脱離する。つまり、吸着素子 50

(82,81)の再生が行われ、同時に第2空気が加湿される。この第2空気は、さらに第1熱交換器(103)を通過する際に冷媒と熱交換して加熱された後、室内へ供給される。

[0258]

この加湿運転時には、空気の温度と湿度を以上のように操作しつつ、第1動作と第2動作を交互に切り換えることで連続運転が行われる。この運転は、強暖房を行うときに適している。

[0259]

- 実施形態 4 の効果 -

この実施形態4においては、調湿側通路(85)と冷却側通路(86)とを有する吸着素 10子(81,82)を用いた調湿装置において、除湿運転時には、冷却側通路へ流入する第2空気を予め冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしているので、冷却用流体である第2空気による冷却効果を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0260]

また、加湿運転時には、調湿側通路(85)へ流入する第1空気を予め冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしているので、第1空気の相対湿度を高めて吸着素子(81,82)に供給することができる。したがって、吸着素子(81,82)の再生限界が高められ、水分の放出量及び吸着量が多くなる。この結果、装置の除加湿性能を高められる。

[0261]

- 実施形態 4 の変形例 -

(変形例1)

上記実施形態3の変形例1を図36に示している。

[0262]

図35の例では、除湿運転時に、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)をいずれも蒸発器にするとともに、第1熱交換器(103)を第2熱交換器(104)の下流側にして、冷却側の第2空気を上流側の第2熱交換器(103)で冷却するようにしているが、この変形例1では、除湿運転時に、図36(a)に示すように第1熱交換器(103)を上流側の蒸発器に、第2熱交換器(104)を下流側の蒸発器にして、冷却側の第302空気を下流側の第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしている。

[0 2 6 3]

また、図35(b)の加湿運転時には、第1熱交換器(103)を再生熱交換器(102)の下流側の凝縮器にしているが、この変形例1では、第1熱交換器(103)を再生熱交換器(102)の上流側の凝縮器にして、再生後の第2空気を該第1熱交換器(103)で加熱するようにしている。また、蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)に流入する第1空気を冷却するようにしている点は、図35(b)の例と同じである。

[0264]

この場合、除湿運転時には冷却側通路(86)へ流入する第2空気を冷媒回路の蒸発器(40104)で冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができる。また、加湿運転時には吸着側の第1空気を冷媒回路の蒸発器(104)で冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(81,82)の再生限界を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0265]

(変形例2)

変形例2は、冷媒回路(100)の構成をさらに変更した例である。

[0266]

この冷媒回路(100)は、図37(a),(b)に示すように、除湿運転時には蒸発器を並列にし、加湿運転時には凝縮器を並列にするようにした例である。

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[0 2 6 7]

このように構成すると、除湿運転時に圧縮機 (101) から吐出された冷媒は、図37 (a) に示すように再生熱交換器 (102) で凝縮した後に分岐され、図示しない電動膨張 弁で減圧され、さらに両蒸発器(103,104)で蒸発した後に圧縮機(101)に吸 入されて再度圧縮される。また、加湿運転時に圧縮機(101)から吐出された冷媒は、 図37(b)に示すように、分岐して再生熱交換器(102)及び第1熱交換器(103)で凝縮した後に合流し、図示しない電動膨張弁で減圧され、さらに蒸発器で蒸発した後 に圧縮機 (101) に吸入されて再度圧縮される動作を繰り返す。

[0 2 6 8]

除湿運転時と加湿運転時の第1空気及び第2空気の流れと、第1,第2空気に対する第1 10 , 第 2 熱交換器 (1 0 3 , 1 0 4) の作用は図 3 5 , 図 3 6 の例と同じである。

[0269]

したがって、除湿運転時には、一方の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で冷却用の第 2空気を冷却することにより、上述と同様に冷却効果を高めて吸着効率を向上させること ができる。また、加湿運転時には、一つの蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で吸着用 の第1空気を冷却することにより、上述と同様に再生限界を上げて除加湿性能を高めるこ とができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止でき る。

[0270]

(変形例3)

20 上記実施形態 4 では、図 3 5 (b) の加湿運転時に第 1 熱交換器 (103) を凝縮器に、 第2熱交換器(104)を蒸発器にした例について説明したが、変形例3として、加湿運 転時に第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)の両方を蒸発器にして運転を行

[0271]

うようにしてもよい。

その場合の運転状態について図38を参照して説明する。この例では、2つの蒸発器であ る第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)が直列に接続され、かつ第1熱交換 器(103)が第2熱交換器(104)の上流側に配置されている。

[0272]

この変形例3の調湿装置における空気の流れ自体は、図33,図34及び図35(b)で 30 説明した実施形態4と同様であり、異なる点は、再生後の第2空気が第1熱交換器(10 3)で加熱されるのではなく冷却される点である。

[0273]

この変形例3において、第2空気である室外空気は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)及び 再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、さらに他方の吸着素子(82,81)で加湿された 後に第1熱交換器(103)で冷却されて室内に供給される。

[0274]

第1空気である室内空気は第2熱交換器(104)で冷却され、さらに上記一方の吸着素 子(81,82)に水分を与えた後に室外へ排出される。

[0275]

このように構成すると、加湿後に冷却した空気を室内に供給できるので、夏期であっても 加湿運転を行うことが可能となる。したがって、例えば生花店などで夏期に加湿を行うよ うな場合に適している。また、第1空気を第2熱交換器(104)で冷却することで、吸 着素子(81,82)における再生限界を高めることができるので、除加湿性能を向上さ せ、吸着素子(81,82)や装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0276]

(変形例4)

変形例4は、冷媒回路における冷媒の流れをさらに変更した例である。この変形例4は、 図39に示すように、加湿運転時に第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)の 両方を蒸発器にして運転を行う点と、2つの蒸発器である第1熱交換器(103)と第2 50 熱交換器(104)とが直列に接続されている点は図38の変形例3と同様であるが、この加湿運転時に第2熱交換器(104)が第1熱交換器(103)の上流側の蒸発器になる点が上記変形例3とは異なっている。

[0277]

この変形例4においても、空気の流れ自体は、上記各実施形態及びそれらの変形例で説明 したのと同様である。また、吸着素子(81,82)の再生後の第2空気が第1熱交換器 (103)で冷却される点は図38の変形例3と同様である。

[0278]

具体的には、第2空気は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、さらに他方の吸着素子(82,81)で加湿された後に第1熱交換器(103 10)で冷却されて室内に供給される。

[0279]

第1空気である室内空気は、第2熱交換器(104)で冷却され、さらに上記一方の吸着素子(81,82)に水分を与えた後に室外へ排出される。

[0280]

このように構成すると、上記変形例3と同様に、加湿後に冷却した空気を室内に供給できるので、夏期であっても加湿運転を行うことが可能となる。したがって、例えば生花店などで夏期に加湿を行うような場合に適している。また、第1空気を第2熱交換器(104)で冷却することで、吸着素子(81,82)における再生限界を高めることができるので、除加湿性能を向上させ、吸着素子(82,82)や装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0281]

(変形例5)

図40に示す変形例5は、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)とをいずれも蒸発器とし、これらの熱交換器(103,104)を並列に接続した例である。そして、第1熱交換器(103)で再生後の第2空気を冷却し、第2熱交換器(104)で減湿前の第1空気を冷却するようにしている。

[0282]

具体的には、第2空気は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)及び再生熱交換器(102)で加熱され、さらに他方の吸着素子(82,81)で加湿された後に第1熱交換器(103)で冷却されて室内に供給される。

[0283]

第1空気である室内空気は、まず第2熱交換器(104)で冷却され、さらに上記一方の 吸着素子(81,82)に水分を与えた後に室外へ排出される。

[0284]

このように構成しても、上記変形例3,4と同様に、加湿後に冷却した空気を室内に供給できるので、夏期であっても加湿運転を行うことが可能となる。したがって、例えば生花店などで夏期に加湿を行うような場合に適している。また、第1空気を第2熱交換器(104)で冷却することで、吸着素子(81,82)における再生限界を高めることができるので、除加湿性能を向上させ、吸着素子(82,82)や装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0285]

【発明の実施の形態5】

本発明の実施形態5は、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)の配置を実施 形態1~4とは異なるようにした例である。

[0286]

この実施形態5では、図41,42に示すように、第1熱交換器(103)は室外側パネル (11)と第1仕切板 (30)の間の空間に配置され、第2熱交換器(104)は、室内側パネル (12)と第2仕切板 (30)の間の空間に配置されている。具体的には、第1熱交換器 (103)は室外側下部流路 (47)に配置され、第2熱交換器 (104)は室内側下部流路 (47)に配置されている。

[0287]

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この実施形態5において、第1熱交換器(103)は室外からケーシング(10)に吸引 された空気と冷媒とを熱交換させるための熱交換器になっており、第2熱交換器(104)は室内からケーシング(10)に吸引された空気と冷媒とを熱交換させるための熱交換 器になっている。

[0288]

この調湿装置は、除湿専用機に構成されているが、装置構成に関しては、熱交換器(10 3.104)の配置を除いて実施形態1~4と同様である。したがって、ここでは各部の 具体的な説明は省略する。また、冷媒回路の具体的な回路構成についても省略する。

[0289]

- 運転動作 -

次に、運転動作について説明する。

[0290]

〈除湿運転〉

除湿運転時において、冷媒回路(100)では、再生熱交換器(102)が凝縮器となり 、第1熱交換器(103)及び第2熱交換器(104)の両方が蒸発器となる。また、冷 媒回路(100)では、第1熱交換器(103)が上流側の熱交換器になっており、第2 熱交換器が下流側の熱交換器になっている。

[0291]

この除湿運転時の装置の動きそのものは上記実施形態1~4と同じであり、図41の第1 動作と図42の第2動作とが交互に行われる。そして、第1動作では、第1吸着素子(8 1) についての吸着動作と、第2吸着素子(82) についての再生動作とが行われる。つ まり、第1動作では、第1吸着素子(81)で空気が減湿されると同時に、第2吸着素子 (82) の吸着剤が再生される。また、第2動作では、第1動作時とは逆に、第2吸着素 子(82)についての吸着動作と、第1吸着素子(81)についての再生動作とが行われ る。つまり、第2動作では、第2吸着素子(82)で空気が減湿されると同時に、第1吸 着素子(81)の吸着剤が再生される。

[0292]

この除湿運転時、第1仕切板 (20) の各開口 (21~26) 及び第2仕切板 (30) の 各開口(31~36)の開閉の状態と、右側シャッタ(61)及び左側シャッタ(62) の開閉の状態は、第1動作及び第2動作の両方とも、実施形態1~4における除湿運転時 30 の状態と同じであり、ケーシング(10)内での空気の流れそのものは、図41.図42 に示すように、図1,2の実施形態1、図14,15の実施形態2、図21,22の実施 形態3、及び図31、図32の実施形態4と同じである。

[0293]

この除湿運転時には、図41,図42,図43に示すように、ケーシング(10)に取り 込まれた第1空気は、第1熱交換器 (103)を通過する際に冷媒と熱交換して冷却され てから、一方の吸着素子(81,82)の調湿側通路(85)へ流入する。この調湿側通 路(85)を流れる間に、第1空気に含まれる水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着され、第1空気が減 湿される。減湿された第1空気は、その後に室内に供給される。

[0294]

一方、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第2空気は、まず第2熱交換器(104)を通 過し、冷媒と熱交換して冷却される。この第2空気は、まず一方の吸着素子(81,82) の冷却側通路 (86) へ流入する。この冷却側通路 (86) を流れる間に、第2空気は 、調湿側通路 (85) で第1空気の水蒸気が吸着剤に吸着される際に生じた吸着熱を吸熱 し、加熱される。第2空気は、さらに再生熱交換器(102)を通過する際に冷媒との熱 交換によって加熱される。

[0295]

加熱された第2空気は、他方の吸着素子(82,81)の調湿側通路(85)へ導入され 、第2空気によって吸着剤が加熱されて吸着剤から水蒸気が脱離する。つまり、吸着素子 (81, 82) の再生が行われる。吸着素子(81, 82) を再生した後、第2空気は室 50

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外へ排出される。

[0296]

除湿運転時には、空気の温度と湿度を以上のように操作しつつ、第1動作と第2動作を交 互に切り換えることで連続運転が行われる。

[0297]

-実施形態5の効果-

この実施形態5によれば、吸着素子を用いた調湿装置において、上記吸着素子へ流入する 第1空気を予め冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器である第1熱交換器(103)で冷却するこ とにより、第1空気の相対湿度を高めて吸着素子に供給することができる。したがって、 吸着素子の再生限界が高められ、水分の放出量及び吸着量が多くなる。この結果、装置の 10 除加湿性能を高められる。

[0298]

また、冷却側通路へ流入する第2空気を予め冷媒回路(100)の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしているので、冷却用流体である第2空気による冷却効果を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0299]

-実施形態5の変形例-

(変形例1)

実施形態5の変形例1は、冷媒回路の構成を上記実施形態5とは変更した例である。この ²⁰ 変形例1では、図44に示すように、図43の実施形態5と同様に第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)をいずれも蒸発器にしているが、第1熱交換器(103)が第2熱交換器(104)の下流側の蒸発器になるようにしている点で実施形態5とは異なっている。

[0300]

この変形例1においても、空気の流れは図43の実施形態5と同じである。つまり、第1空気は、第1熱交換器(103)で冷却された後、一方の吸着素子(81,82)で減湿され、室内に供給される。また、第2空気は、第2熱交換器(104)で冷却された後、上記一方の吸着素子(81,82)と再生熱交換器(102)とで加熱され、他方の吸着素子(82,81)を再生して室外へ排出される。

[0301]

この場合でも実施形態 5 と同様の効果を奏することができる。つまり、吸着側の第1空気を一方の蒸発器である第1熱交換器(103)で冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(81,82)の再生限界を高めることができる。また、冷却側通路(86)へ流入する第2空気を他方の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0302]

(変形例2)

実施形態5の変形例2は、冷媒回路の構成を図43の上記実施形態5及び図44の変形例 401とは変更した例である。この変形例2では、図45に示すように、図43,44と同様に第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)をいずれも蒸発器にしているが、第1熱交換器(103)と第2熱交換器(104)を並列にしている点で図43,44の例とは異なっている。

[0303]

この変形例2においても、空気の流れは図43の実施形態5及び図44の変形例1と同じである。つまり、第1空気は、第1熱交換器(103)で冷却された後、一方の吸着素子(81,82)で減湿され、室内に供給される。また、第2空気は、第2熱交換器(104)で冷却された後、一方の吸着素子(81,82)と再生熱交換器(102)とで加熱され、他方の吸着素子(82,81)を再生して室外へ排出される。

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[0304]

この場合でも実施形態5と同様の効果を奏することができる。つまり、吸着側の第1空気を一方の蒸発器である第1熱交換器(103)で冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(81,82)の再生限界を高めることができる。また、冷却側通路(86)へ流入する第2空気を他方の蒸発器である第2熱交換器(104)で冷却するようにしているので、吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0305]

【発明の実施の形態 6】

上記各実施形態では、3枚の熱交換器(再生熱交換器(102)、第1熱交換器(103 ¹⁰)及び第2熱交換器(104))を有する1つの冷媒回路(100)を用いた例について 説明したが、本発明の調湿装置では、2つの冷媒回路を用いてもよい。

[0306]

この場合、ケーシング(10)内には、冷媒回路として、図46に示すように冷媒回路A(210)と冷媒回路B(220)とが設けられる。冷媒回路A(210)は、第1圧縮機(211)と、第1凝縮器(212)と、第1膨張弁(213)と、第1蒸発器(214)とから構成されている。冷媒回路B(220)は、第2圧縮機(221)と、第2凝縮器(222)と、第2膨張弁(223)と、第2蒸発器(224)とから構成されている。

[0307]

この場合、各熱交換器 (212, 214, 222, 224) は、それぞれを、ケーシング (10) 内の室外側上部流路 (41)、室外側下部流路 (42)、室内側上部流路 (46)、室内側下部流路 (47)、及び中央流路 (57)の5つのチャンバーに、種々のパターンで配置することができる。

[0308]

まず、第1蒸発器(214)で吸着側の第1空気を冷却する場合の配置のパターンについて説明する。この場合、図47の表に示すように、7通りの配置パターンが考えられる。なお、この表で、「再生」は再生熱交換器が配置される中央流路(57)を表し、「OA」は室外からケーシング(10)に空気が導入される室外側下部流路(42)を表し、「RA」は室内からケーシング(10)に空気が導入される室内側下部流路(47)を表し、「SA」は室内に空気が吹き出される室内側上部流路(46)を表し、「EA」は室外に空気が吹き出される室外側上部流路(41)を表している。

[0309]

(配置パターン▲1▼)

この配置パターン▲1▼では、図41,図42に括弧付きの符号で示しているように、第1凝縮器 (212) が中央流路 (57) に、第1蒸発器 (214) が室外側下部流路 (42) に、第2凝縮器 (222) も中央流路 (57) に、そして第2蒸発器 (224) が室内側下部流路 (47) に配置される。

[0310]

したがって、除湿運転時に、第1空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却され 40 てから吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、室内に供給される。一方、第2空気(室内空気)は、第2蒸発器(224)で冷却されてから一方の吸着素子(81,82)と両凝縮器(212,222)で加熱され、さらに他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生して室外へ排出される。

[0311]

また、加湿運転時には対応する図を示していないが、第1空気(室内空気)は、第2蒸発器 (224)で冷却されてから吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、室外に排気される。一方、第2空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから一方の吸着素子(81,82)と両凝縮器(212,222)で加熱され、さらに他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生する際に加湿されて室内に供給される。

[0312]

このように、配置パターン▲1▼では、吸着側の第1空気を、除湿運転時には第1蒸発器 (214)で冷却する一方、加湿運転時には第2蒸発器 (224)で冷却する一方、加湿運転時には第1蒸発器 (224)で冷却する一方、加湿運転時には第1蒸発器 (214)で冷却するようにしている。したがって、除湿運転時と加湿運転時のいずれも、第1空気を冷却することにより、該第1空気の相対湿度を高めて吸着素子に供給することができるため、吸着素子の再生限界が高められ、水分の放出量及び吸着量が多くなる。この結果、装置の除加湿性能を高められる。また、除湿運転時と加湿運転時のいずれも、第2空気を冷却することにより、吸着素子 (81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができるようになり、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保できるとともに、装置の大型化 10も防止できる。

[0313]

(配置パターン▲2▼)

この配置パターン▲2▼では、図14〜図17に括弧付きの符号で示しているように、第 1凝縮器 (212) が中央流路 (57) に、第1蒸発器 (214) が室外側下部流路 (4 2) に、第2凝縮器 (222) も中央流路 (57) に、そして第2蒸発器 (224) が室 外側上部流路 (41) に配置される。

[0314]

したがって、除湿運転時に、第1空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、室内に供給される。一方、第2空気(²⁰室内空気)は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)と両凝縮器(212,222)で加熱され、さらに他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生した後に第2蒸発器(224)で冷却されて室外へ排出される。

[0315]

また、加湿運転時に、第1空気(室内空気)は、吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、第2蒸発器(224)で冷却されてから室外に排気される。一方、第2空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから一方の吸着素子(81,82)と両凝縮器(212,222)で加熱され、さらに他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生する際に加湿されて室内に供給される。

[0316]

このように、配置パターン▲2▼では、吸着側の第1空気を、除湿運転時に第1蒸発器(214)で冷却し、冷却側の第2空気を、加湿運転時に第1蒸発器(214)で冷却するようにしている。したがって、除湿運転時に第1空気を冷却することにより、該第1空気の相対湿度を高めて吸着素子に供給することができるため、吸着素子の再生限界が高められ、水分の放出量及び吸着量が多くなる。この結果、装置の除加湿性能を高められる。また、加湿運転時に第2空気を冷却することにより、吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができるようになり、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保できるとともに、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0317]

(配置パターン▲3▼)

この配置パターン▲3▼では、図1~図4に括弧付きの符号で示しているように、第1凝縮器 (212)が中央流路 (57)に、第1蒸発器 (214)が室外側下部流路 (42)に、第2凝縮器 (222)も中央流路 (57)に、そして第2蒸発器 (224)が室内側上部流路 (41)に配置される。

[0318]

したがって、除湿運転時に、第1空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、さらに第2蒸発器(224)で冷却されて室内に供給される。一方、第2空気(室内空気)は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)と両凝縮器(212,222)で加熱され、さらに他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生した後に室外へ排出される。

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[0319]

また、加湿運転時に、第1空気(室内空気)は、吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、室外に排気される。一方、第2空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから一方の吸着素子(81,82)を両凝縮器(212,222)で加熱され、さらに他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生する際に加湿された後に第2蒸発器(224)で冷却されてから室内に供給される。

[0320]

このように、配置パターン▲3▼では、吸着側の第1空気を、除湿運転時に第1蒸発器(214)で冷却し、冷却側の第2空気を、加湿運転時に第1蒸発器(214)で冷却するようにしている。したがって、除湿運転時に第1空気を冷却することにより、該第1空気 10の相対湿度を高めて吸着素子に供給することができるため、吸着素子の再生限界が高められ、水分の放出量及び吸着量が多くなる。この結果、装置の除加湿性能を高められる。また、加湿運転時に第2空気を冷却することにより、吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができるようになり、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保できるとともに、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0321]

(配置パターン▲4▼)

この配置パターン▲4▼では、図48に示しているように、第1凝縮器(212)が中央 流路(57)に、第1蒸発器(214)が室外側下部流路(42)に、第2凝縮器(22 2)が室内側上部流路(46)に、そして第2蒸発器(224)が室内側下部流路(47)に配置される。

[0322]

したがって、除湿運転時に、第1空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、その後に第2凝縮器(222)で加熱されて室内に供給される。一方、第2空気(室内空気)は、第2蒸発器(224)で冷却されてから一方の吸着素子(81,82)を冷却し、さらに第1凝縮器(212)で加熱された後に他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生し、室外へ排出される。

[0323]

また、図示していないが、加湿運転時に、第1空気(室内空気)は、第2蒸発器(224)で冷却された後に吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、室外に排気される。一方 30、第2空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから一方の吸着素子(81,82)を冷却し、第1凝縮器(212)で加熱された後に他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生する際に加湿され、さらに第2凝縮器で加熱されて室内に供給される。

[0324]

このように、配置パターン▲4▼では、吸着側の第1空気を、除湿運転時に第1蒸発器(214)で冷却する一方、加湿運転時に第2蒸発器(224)で冷却し、冷却側の第2空気を、除湿運転時に第2蒸発器(224)で冷却する一方、加湿運転時に第1蒸発器(214)で冷却するようにしている。したがって、除湿運転時及び加湿運転時に第1空気を冷却することにより、該第1空気の相対湿度を高めて吸着素子に供給することができるため、吸着素子の再生限界が高められ、水分の放出量及び吸着量が多くなる。この結果、装色の除加湿性能を高められる。また、除湿運転時及び加湿運転時に第2空気を冷却することにより、吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができるようになり、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保できるとともに、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0325]

(配置パターン▲5▼)

この配置パターン▲5▼では、図49に示しているように、第1凝縮器(212)が中央 流路(57)に、第1蒸発器(214)が室外側下部流路(42)に、第2凝縮器(22 2)が室内側上部流路(46)に、そして第2蒸発器(224)が室外側上部流路(41) に配置される。

[0326]

したがって、除湿運転時に、第1空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、その後に第2凝縮器(222)で加熱されて室内に供給される。一方、第2空気(室内空気)は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)を冷却し、さらに第1凝縮器(212)で加熱された後に他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生し、第2蒸発器(224)で冷却されてから室外へ排出される。

[0327]

また、図示していないが、加湿運転時に、第1空気(室内空気)は、吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、第2蒸発器(224)で冷却されて室外に排気される。一方、第2空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから一方の吸着素子(81,82)を冷却し、第1凝縮器(212)で加熱された後に他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生する際に加湿され、さらに第2凝縮器(222)で加熱されて室内に供給される。【0328】

このように、配置パターン▲5▼では、吸着側の第1空気を、除湿運転時に第1蒸発器(214)で冷却し、冷却側の第2空気を、加湿運転時に第1蒸発器(214)で冷却するようにしている。したがって、除湿運転時に第1空気を冷却することにより、該第1空気の相対湿度を高めて吸着素子に供給することができるため、吸着素子の再生限界が高められ、水分の放出量及び吸着量が多くなる。この結果、装置の除加湿性能を高められる。また、加湿運転時に第2空気を冷却することにより、吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができるようになり、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保できるとともに、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0329]

(配置パターン▲6▼)

この配置パターン▲6▼では、図50に示しているように、第1凝縮器(212)が室内 側上部流路(46)に、第1蒸発器(214)が室外側下部流路(42)に、第2凝縮器 (222)が中央流路(57)に、そして第2蒸発器(224)が室内側下部流路(47)に配置される。

[0330]

したがって、除湿運転時に、第1空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、その後に第1凝縮器(212)で加熱されて室内に供給される。一方、第2空気(室内空気)は、第2蒸発器(224)で冷却 30 されてから一方の吸着素子(81,82)を冷却し、さらに第2凝縮器(222)で加熱された後に他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生し、室外へ排出される。

[0331]

また、加湿運転時に、第1空気(室内空気)は、第2蒸発器(224)で冷却されてから吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、室外に排気される。一方、第2空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから一方の吸着素子(81,82)を冷却し、第2凝縮器(222)で加熱された後に他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生する際に加湿され、さらに第1凝縮器(212)で加熱されて室内に供給される。

[0332]

このように、配置パターン▲6▼では、吸着側の第1空気を、除湿運転時には第1蒸発器 40 (214)で冷却する一方、加湿運転時には第2蒸発器 (224)で冷却する一方、加湿運転時には第1蒸発器 (224)で冷却する一方、加湿運転時には第1蒸発器 (214)で冷却するようにしている。したがって、除湿運転時と加湿運転時のいずれも、第1空気を冷却することにより、該第1空気の相対湿度を高めて吸着素子に供給することができるため、吸着素子の再生限界が高められ、水分の放出量及び吸着量が多くなる。この結果、装置の除加湿性能を高められる。また、除湿運転時と加湿運転時のいずれも、第2空気を冷却することにより、吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができるようになり、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保できるとともに、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0333]

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(配置パターン▲7▼)

この配置パターン▲7▼では、図51に示しているように、第1凝縮器(212)が室内側上部流路(46)に、第1蒸発器(214)が室外側下部流路(42)に、第2凝縮器(222)が中央流路(57)に、そして第2蒸発器(224)が室外側上部流路(41)に配置される。

[0334]

したがって、除湿運転時に、第1空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、その後に第1凝縮器(212)で加熱されて室内に供給される。一方、第2空気(室内空気)は、一方の吸着素子(81,82)を冷却し、さらに第2凝縮器(222)で加熱された後に他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生し、第2蒸発器(224)で冷却されてから室外へ排出される。

[0335]

また、加湿運転時に、第1空気(室内空気)は、吸着素子(81,82)の一方で減湿され、第2蒸発器(224)で冷却されてから室外に排気される。一方、第2空気(室外空気)は、第1蒸発器(214)で冷却されてから一方の吸着素子(81,82)を冷却し、第2凝縮器(222)で加熱された後に他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生する際に加湿され、さらに第1凝縮器(212)で加熱されて室内に供給される。

[0336]

このように、配置パターン▲7▼では、吸着側の第1空気を、除湿運転時に第1蒸発器(214)で冷却し、冷却側の第2空気を、加湿運転時に第1蒸発器(214)で冷却する ²⁰ようにしている。したがって、除湿運転時に第1空気を冷却することにより、該第1空気の相対湿度を高めて吸着素子に供給することができるため、吸着素子の再生限界が高められ、水分の放出量及び吸着量が多くなる。この結果、装置の除加湿性能を高められる。また、加湿運転時に第2空気を冷却することにより、吸着素子(81,82)における冷却効果を高めることができるようになり、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保できるとともに、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0337]

-実施形態6の変形例-

上記実施形態6においては、ケーシング(10)内に導入される室外空気を第1蒸発器(214)で冷却するようにしているが、図52の表に示すように、ケーシング(10)内 ³⁰に導入される室内空気を第1蒸発器(214)で冷却するようにしてもよい。

[0338]

この例で、各パターン $\blacktriangle1$ \blacktriangledown ~ $\blacktriangle7$ \blacktriangledown で第1蒸発器(214)を室内空気の冷却に用いている点と、配置パターン $\blacktriangle1$ \blacktriangledown , $\blacktriangle4$ \blacktriangledown , $\blacktriangle6$ \blacktriangledown において第2蒸発器(224)を室外空気の冷却に用いるようにしている点を除き、実施形態6と同じ構成である。

[0339]

この場合の図面は省略しているが、このように構成しても実施形態6と同様の効果を奏することができる。

[0340]

【発明の実施の形態7】

本発明に係る調湿装置は、室内空気の温度と湿度を操作して室内に戻す除湿循環運転や加湿循環運転を行うようにしてもよい。

[0341]

この除湿循環運転や加湿循環運転においては、上記各実施形態の除湿運転や加湿運転と同様に、第1動作と第2動作とが交互に繰り返し行われる。ここでは、まず、上記実施形態 1の装置で除湿循環運転を行う例について説明する。

[0342]

なお、この実施形態 7 では、第 1 熱交換器(103)と第 2 熱交換器(104)は、いずれも蒸発器として機能している。

[0343]

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(除湿循環運転)

この装置において、除湿循環運転の第1動作時には、図53に示すように、第1仕切板(20)の第1右側開口(21)と第1左上開口(25)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(22,23,24,26)が遮断状態となっている。また、第2仕切板(30)の第2右上開口(33)と第2右下開口(34)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(31,32,35,36)が遮断状態となっている。さらに、右側シャッタ(61)は閉鎖状態となり、左側シャッタ(62)は開口状態となっている。

[0344]

また、除湿循環運転の第2動作時には、図54に示すように、第1仕切板(20)の第1左側開口(22)と第1右上開口(23)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(21,24 ¹⁰,25,26)が遮断状態となっている。また、第2仕切板(30)の第2左上開口(35)と第2左下開口(36)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(31,32,33,34)が遮断状態となっている。さらに、左側シャッタ(62)は閉鎖状態となり、右側シャッタ(61)は開口状態となっている。

[0345]

この除湿循環運転時には、室内空気が第1空気として室内側吸込口(15)を通じてケーシング(10)内に取り込まれる。また、室外空気が第2空気として室外側吸込口(13)を通じてケーシング(10)内に取り込まれる。

[0346]

ケーシング (10) に取り込まれた第1空気は、一方の吸着素子 (81,82) に流入し 20 て減湿され、さらに第1熱交換器 (103) を通過するときに冷媒との熱交換によって冷却され、室内へ供給される。

[0347]

一方、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第2空気は、まず第2熱交換器(104)を通過するときに冷媒と熱交換して冷却されてから、上記一方の吸着素子(81,82)に流入する。第2空気は、この吸着素子(81,82)を通過する際に吸着熱を吸熱し、その後、再生熱交換器(102)で加熱された後に他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生して、室外に排出される。

[0348]

この例においては、冷却用の第2空気を第2熱交換器(104)で冷却してから吸着素子 30(81,82)に供給するようにしているので、冷却効果を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0349]

- 実施形態7の変形例-

実施形態 7 の変形例として、図 3 1 ~図 3 4 に示した上記実施形態 4 の装置で加湿循環運転を行う例について説明する。この場合も、第 1 動作と第 2 動作とが交互に繰り返し行われる。

[0350]

この変形例では、第1熱交換器(103)は凝縮器として機能し、第2熱交換器(104)は蒸発器として機能している。

[0351]

〈加湿循環運転〉

この装置において、加湿循環運転の第1動作時には、図55に示すように、第1仕切板(20)の第1右上開口(23)と第1右下開口(24)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(21,22,25,26)が遮断状態となっている。また、第2仕切板(30)の第2右側開口(31)と第2左上開口(35)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(32,33,34,36)が遮断状態となっている。さらに、右側シャッタ(61)は閉鎖状態となり、左側シャッタ(62)は開口状態となっている。

[0352]

また、加湿循環運転の第2動作時には、図56に示すように、第1仕切板(20)の第1 50

左上開口(25)と第1左下開口(26)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(21,22,23,24)が遮断状態となっている。また、第2仕切板(30)の第2左側開口(32)と第2右上開口(33)とが連通状態となり、残りの開口(31,34,35,36)が遮断状態となっている。さらに、左側シャッタ(62)は閉鎖状態となり、右側シャッタ(61)は開口状態となっている。

[0353]

この加湿循環運転時には、室内空気が第2空気として室内側吸込口(15)を通じてケーシング(10)内に取り込まれる。また、室外空気が第1空気として室外側吸込口(13)を通じてケーシング(10)内に取り込まれる。

[0354]

ケーシング (10) に取り込まれた第1空気は、一方の吸着素子 (81,82) に流入して減湿された後、室外に排出される。

[0355]

一方、ケーシング(10)に取り込まれた第2空気は、まず第2熱交換器(104)を通過するときに冷媒と熱交換して冷却されてから、上記一方の吸着素子(81,82)に流入する。第2空気は、この吸着素子(81,82)を通過する際に吸着熱を吸熱し、その後、再生熱交換器(102)で加熱された後に他方の吸着素子(81,82)を再生し、加湿される。この第2空気は、さらに第1熱交換器(103)を通過し、その際に冷媒との熱交換により加熱されて室外に排出される。

[0356]

この例においても、冷却用の第 2 空気を第 2 熱交換器(104)で冷却してから吸着素子(81,82)に供給するようにしているので、冷却効果を高めることができる。したがって、十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0357]

【発明の実施の形態8】

図57は、実施形態1の装置において、第1熱交換器(103)の代わりに第1冷却器(251)を、第2熱交換器(104)の代わりに第2冷却器(252)を用いた例を示している。第1冷却器(251)及び第2冷却器(252)には、例えば、冷水と空気空気との熱交換により該空気を冷却する冷水コイルを用いたり、ペルチェ効果によって空気を冷却する熱電素子(ペルチェ効果素子)を用いたりすることが可能である。

[0358]

この場合でも、除湿運転時に吸着側の第1空気を第1冷却器(251)で冷却することにより、吸着素子の再生限界を高め、除湿量及び加湿量を確保できる。また、加湿運転時に冷却側の第2空気を第1冷却器で冷却することにより、冷却効果を高めて十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防止できる。

[0359]

なお、冷水コイルやペルチェ効果素子などの冷却器(251,252)は、実施形態2~7においても、各蒸発器の代わりとして、該蒸発器の位置に配置してもよい。

[0360]

【発明のその他の実施の形態】

本発明は、上記各実施形態に限定せず、その他種々の態様で実施することが可能である。 【0361】

例えば、上記実施形態 1~5では、1つの冷媒回路(100)が3枚の熱交換器(102, 103, 104)を有する例について説明したが、冷媒回路(100)が1つの凝縮器と1つの蒸発器を有するものとして、その蒸発器で冷却側の第2空気を冷却するようにしてもよい。その場合、吸着側の第1空気を冷却することによる再生限界の向上効果は得られないが、冷却効果を高めることにより除湿量及び加湿量を増大させることは可能である

[0362]

また、上記各実施形態では、冷却側の第2空気を冷却する冷却器として冷媒回路の蒸発器 50

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や、冷水コイルまたはペルチェ効果素子を用いる例について説明したが、その他の任意の 冷却器を用いて第2空気を冷却するようにしてもよい。

[0363]

さらに、吸着素子 (81, 82) を再生するための熱源としては、冷媒回路の凝縮器を用いる代わりに、ヒータ、温水熱交換器などを用いてもよい。

[0364]

また、上記実施形態では、2つの吸着素子を用い、再生側と吸着側を交互に切り換えるバッチ式の構成例についてのみ説明したが、他のタイプの吸着素子を用いてもよい。例えば、吸着側の通路と再生側の通路に跨って配置され、回転可能な吸着ロータを用いることができる。この場合、吸着ロータを連続的または間欠的に回転させると、水分を吸着した部 10分をその後に再生できるので、これを繰り返すことで連続運転を行うことができる。また、吸着ロータに冷却側通路を設けておき、冷却用流体を冷却してから供給すれば、冷却効果を高めることにより除湿量及び加湿量を増大させることも可能である。

[0365]

【発明の効果】

以上説明したように、請求項1,2に記載の発明によれば、調湿側通路(85)と冷却側通路(86)とを有する吸着素子(81,82)を用いた調湿装置において、冷却側通路へ流入する冷却用流体を冷却する冷却器(103,104,214,224,251,252)を設けたことにより、冷却用流体による冷却効果を高めることができる。したがって、第1空気の温度上昇を抑えて十分な除湿量及び加湿量を確保でき、装置の大型化も防 20止できる。特に、請求項2に記載の発明によれば、冬季の除湿時や夏期の加湿時に冷却用流体を冷却することにより、除湿量や加湿量が極端に低下するのを確実に防止できる。

[0366]

また、請求項3に記載の発明によれば、バッチ式の運転動作を行う調湿装置において、第2空気を冷却用流体に利用して吸着効率の低下を効果的に防止できる。

[0367]

また、請求項4から請求項10に記載の発明によれば、冷媒回路の蒸発器(103,104)で冷却用流体を冷却することにより、除湿能力や加湿能力の低下を効果的に防止できる。

[0368]

また、請求項11によれば、冷水コイル(251,252)で冷却用流体を冷却することにより、同様に除湿能力や加湿能力の低下を防止でき、請求項12によれば、熱電素子(ペルチェ効果素子)(251,252)で冷却用流体を冷却することにより、除湿能力や加湿能力の低下を防止できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】実施形態1に係る調湿装置の構成及び除湿運転中の第1動作を示す分解斜視図である。
- 【図2】実施形態1に係る調湿装置での除湿運転中の第2動作を示す分解斜視図である。
- 【図3】実施形態1に係る調湿装置での加湿運転中の第1動作を示す分解斜視図である。
- 【図4】実施形態1に係る調湿装置での加湿運転中の第2動作を示す分解斜視図である。
- 【図5】実施形態1に係る調湿装置の要部を示す概略構成図である。
- 【図6】実施形態1に係る調湿装置の吸着素子を示す概略斜視図である。
- 【図7】実施形態1に係る調湿装置の冷媒回路を示す配管系統図である。
- 【図8】実施形態1に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である。
- 【図9】実施形態1の変形例1に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である。
- 【図10】実施形態1の変形例2に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である
- 【図11】実施形態1の変形例3に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である
- 【図12】実施形態1の変形例4に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である 50

【図13】実施形態1の変形例5に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である

【図14】 実施形態 2 に係る調湿装置での除湿運転中の第1動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図15】実施形態2に係る調湿装置での除湿運転中の第2動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図16】実施形態2に係る調湿装置での加湿運転中の第1動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図17】実施形態2に係る調湿装置での加湿運転中の第2動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図18】実施形態2に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である。

【図19】実施形態2の変形例1に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である

【図20】実施形態2の変形例2に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である

【図21】実施形態3に係る調湿装置での除湿運転中の第1動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図22】実施形態3に係る調湿装置での除湿運転中の第2動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図23】実施形態3に係る調湿装置での加湿運転中の第1動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図24】実施形態3に係る調湿装置での加湿運転中の第2動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図25】実施形態3に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である。

【図26】実施形態3の変形例1に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である

【図27】実施形態3の変形例2に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である

【図28】実施形態3の変形例3に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である 30

【図29】実施形態3の変形例4に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である

【図30】実施形態3の変形例5に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である

【図31】実施形態4に係る調湿装置での除湿運転中の第1動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図32】実施形態4に係る調湿装置での除湿運転中の第2動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図33】実施形態4に係る調湿装置での加湿運転中の第1動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図34】実施形態4に係る調湿装置での加湿運転中の第2動作を示す分解斜視図である

【図35】実施形態4に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である。

【図36】実施形態4の変形例1に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である

【図37】実施形態4の変形例2に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である

【図38】実施形態4の変形例3に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である

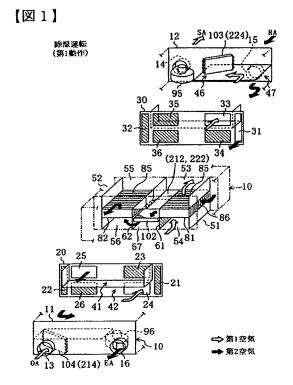
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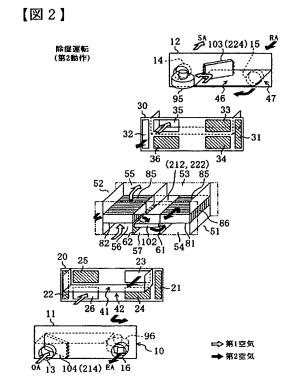
40

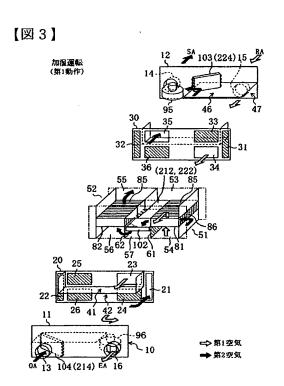
- 【図39】実施形態4の変形例4に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である
- 【図40】実施形態4の変形例5に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である
- 【図41】実施形態4に係る調湿装置での除湿運転中の第1動作を示す分解斜視図である
- 【図42】実施形態4に係る調湿装置での除湿運転中の第2動作を示す分解斜視図である
- 【図43】実施形態4に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である。
- 【図44】実施形態4の変形例1に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である 10
- 【図45】実施形態4の変形例2に係る調湿装置の運転動作を概念的に示す説明図である
- 【図46】実施形態6の調湿装置における冷媒回路を示す図である。
 - 【図47】実施形態6の調湿装置における熱交換器の配置パターンを示す表である。
 - 【図48】実施形態6の配置パターン▲4▼に対応する構成を示す分解斜視図である。
 - 【図49】実施形態6の配置パターン▲5▼に対応する構成を示す分解斜視図である。
 - 【図50】実施形態6の配置パターン▲6▼に対応する構成を示す分解斜視図である。
 - 【図51】実施形態6の配置パターン▲7▼に対応する構成を示す分解斜視図である。
- 【図52】実施形態6の変形例に係る調湿装置での熱交換器の配置パターンを示す表であ 20 る。
- 【図53】実施形態7に係る調湿装置での除湿循環運転中の第1動作を示す分解斜視図である。
- 【図54】実施形態7に係る調湿装置での除湿循環運転中の第2動作を示す分解斜視図である。
- 【図55】実施形態7の変形例に係る調湿装置での加湿循環運転中の第1動作を示す分解 斜視図である。
- 【図56】実施形態7の変形例に係る調湿装置での加湿循環運転中の第2動作を示す分解 斜視図である。
- 【図57】実施形態8に係る調湿装置での除湿運転中の第1動作を示す分解斜視図である 30
- 【図58】(a)図は除湿運転時の空気の状態変化を示す空気線図、(b)図は加湿運転時の空気の状態変化を示す空気線図である。

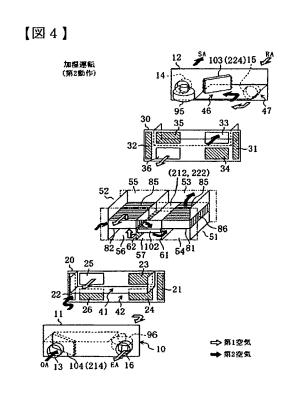
【符号の説明】

(1	0)			ケーシ	ング
(8	1,	8	2)		吸着素子
(8	5)			調湿側	通路
(8	6)			冷却侧	通路
(1	0 0)			冷媒回路
(1	0 1)			圧縮機
(1	0 2)			再生熱交換器(凝縮器)
(1	0 3)			第1熱交換器(冷却器)
(1	0 4)			第2熱交換器(冷却器)
(1	1 1)			電動膨張弁(膨張機構)
(1	1 2)			電動膨張弁(膨張機構)
(2	1 0	,	2 2	0)	冷媒回路
(2	1 4	,	2 2	4)	蒸発器 (冷却器)
(2	5 1	,	2 5	2)	冷水コイル(冷却器)
(2	5 1	,	2 5	2)	熱電素子(冷却器)

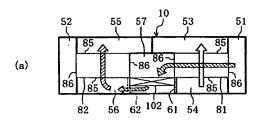


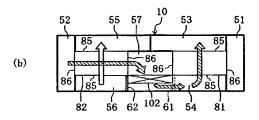






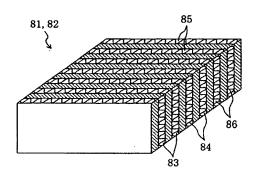
【図5】



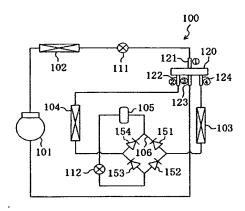


⇒ 第1空気 □> 第2空気

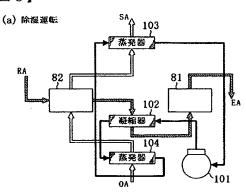
【図6】

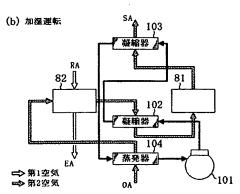


【図7】

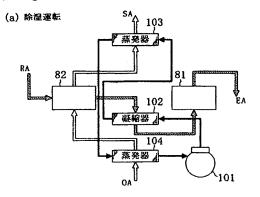


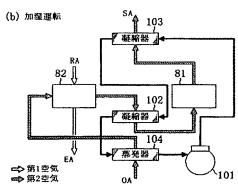
【図8】



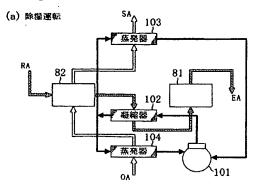


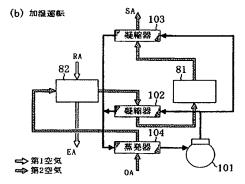
【図9】



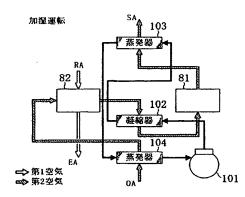


【図10】

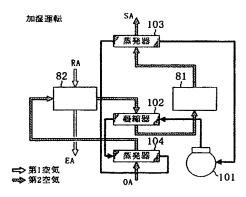




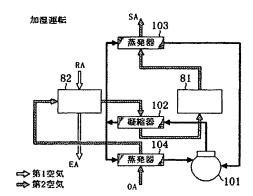
【図11】



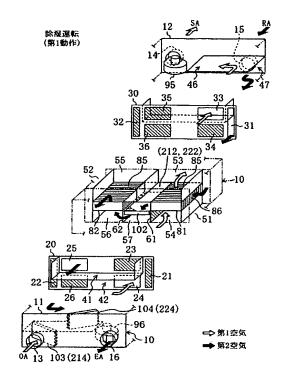
【図12】



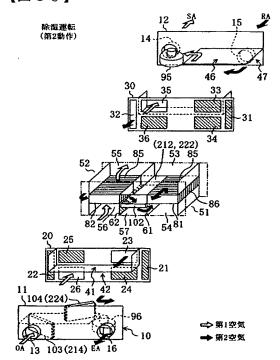
【図13】



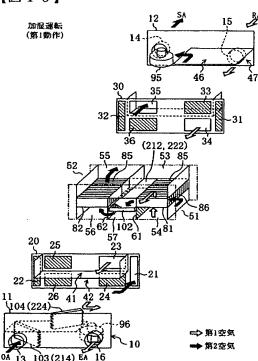
【図14】



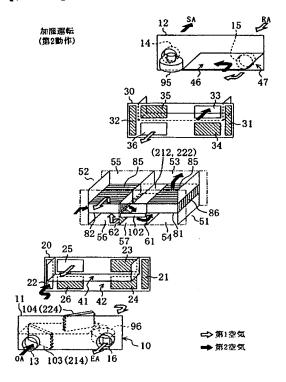
【図15】



【図16】

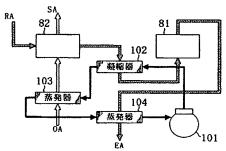


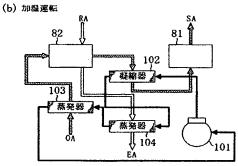
【図17】



【図18】



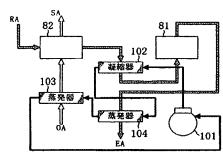


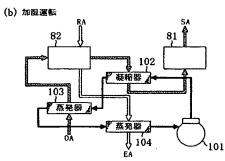


➡ 第1空気 ➡ 第2空気

【図19】

(a) 除湿運転

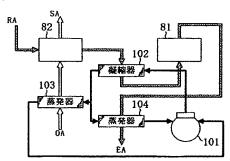


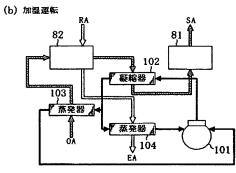


➡ 第1空気 ➡ 第2空気

【図20】

(a) 除湿運転



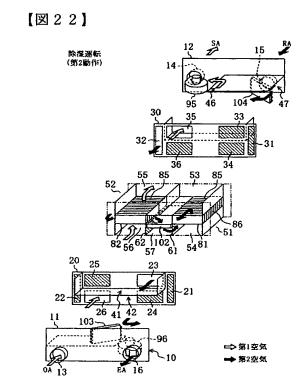


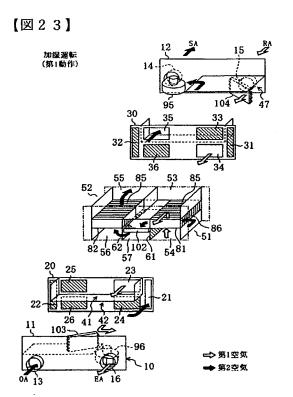
➡ 第1空気 ➡ 第2空気

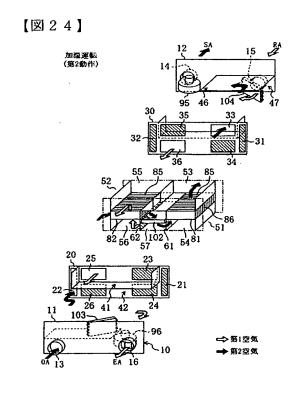
(第1動作)

12 SA 15 RA
16 RA
16 RA
17 RA
18 RA
18

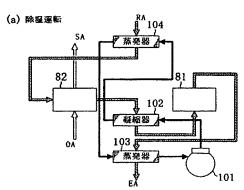
➡ 第2空気

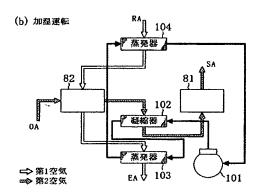




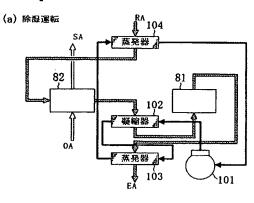


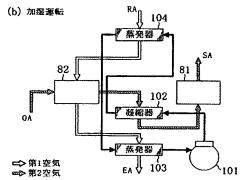
【図25】



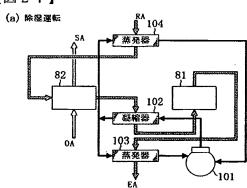


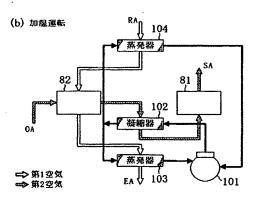
【図26】



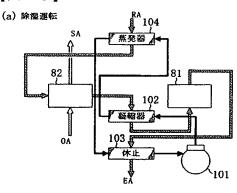


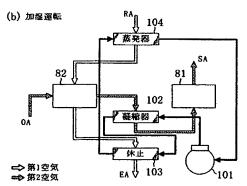
【図27】



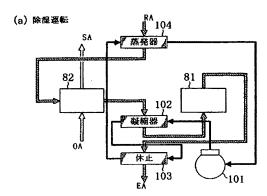


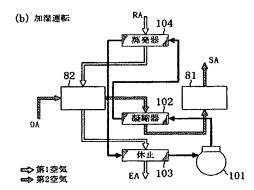
【図28】



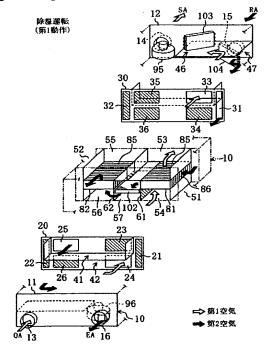


【図29】

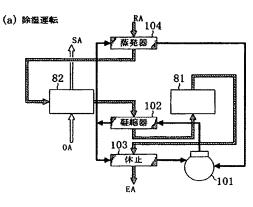


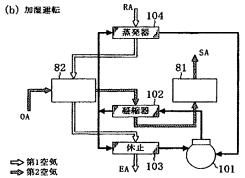


【図31】

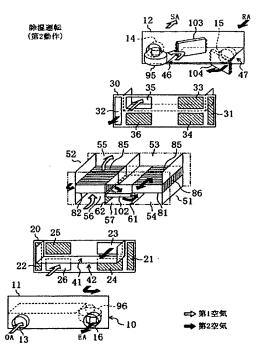


【図30】

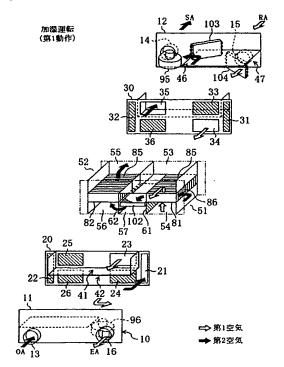




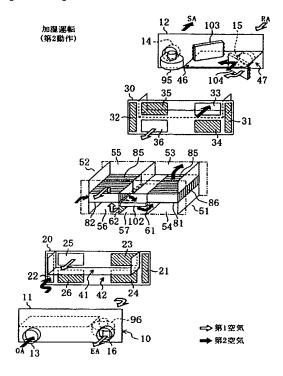
【図32】



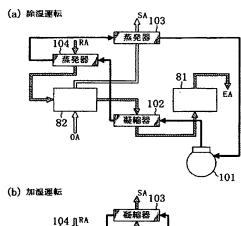
【図33】



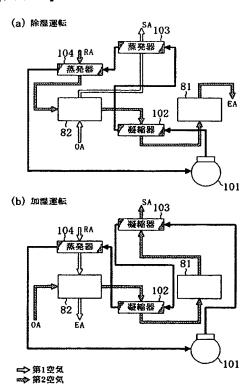
【図34】

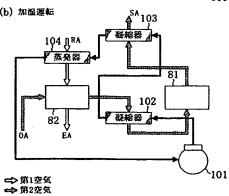


【図35】

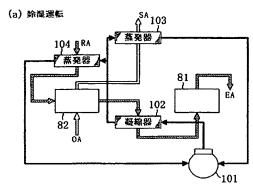


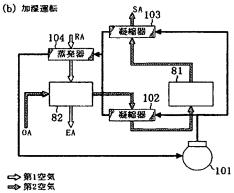
【図36】



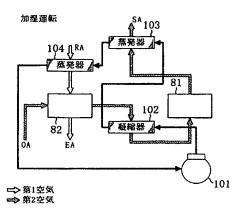


【図37】

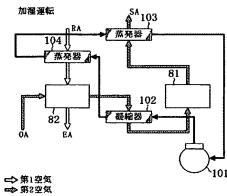




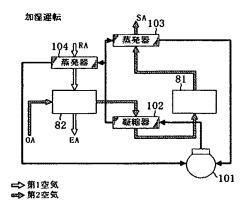
【図38】



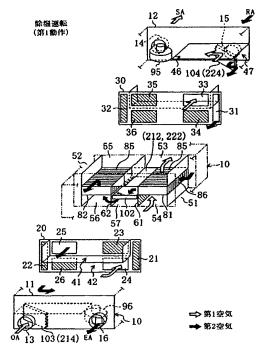
【図39】



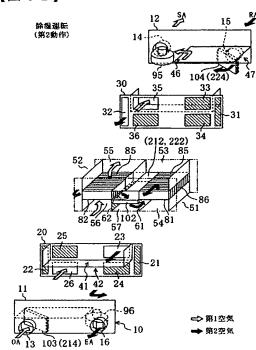
【図40】



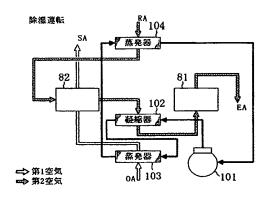
【図41】



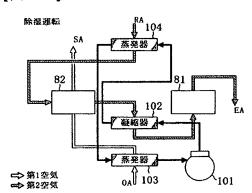
【図42】



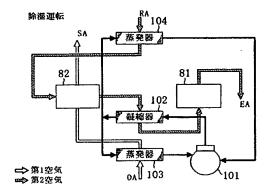
【図43】



【図44】



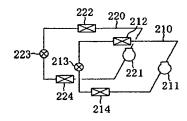
【図45】



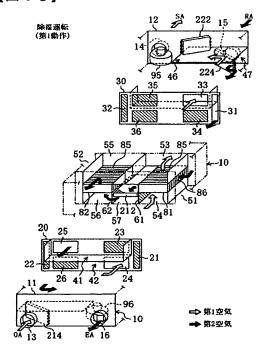
【図47】

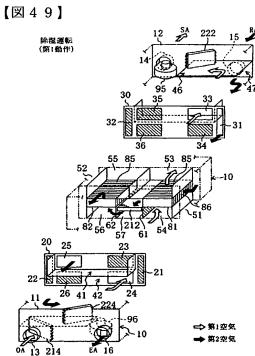
		0	②	3	•	(5)	6	Ø
回路	第1凝縮器		再生		再生		SA	
A	第1燕発器		0.4		OA		QA	
回路 B	第2礎縮器	再生	再生	再生	SA	SA	再生	再生
	第2蒸発器	RA	EA	SA	RA	EA	RA	EA

【図46】

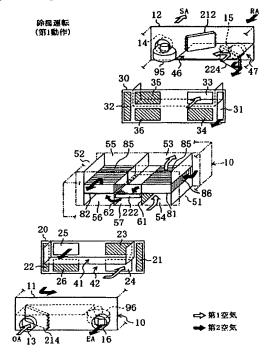


【図48】

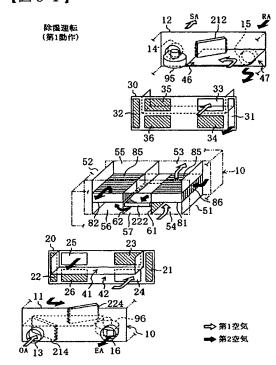




【図50】



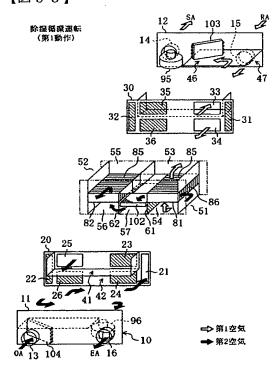
【図51】

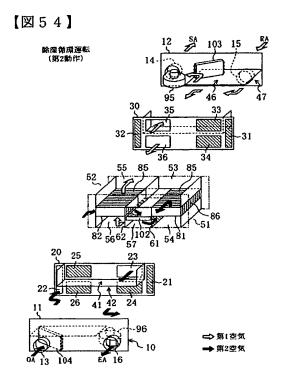


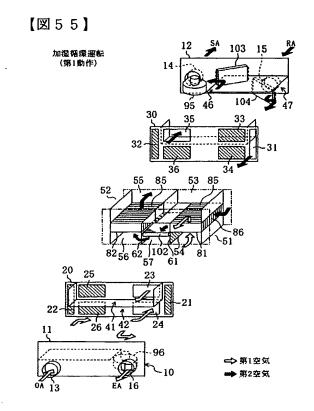
【図52】

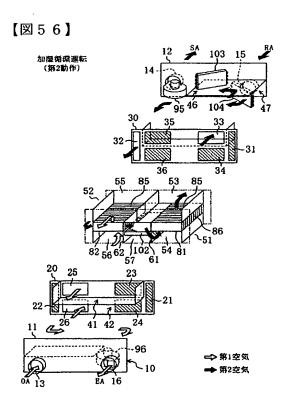
		0	2	3	((5)	6	7
回路	第1凝縮器	再生			再生		SA	
A	第1蒸発器		RA		RA		RA	
回路	第2軽縮器	再生	再生	再生	SA	SA	再生	再生
B	第2蒸発器	OA	EA	SA	OA	EΛ	OA	EA

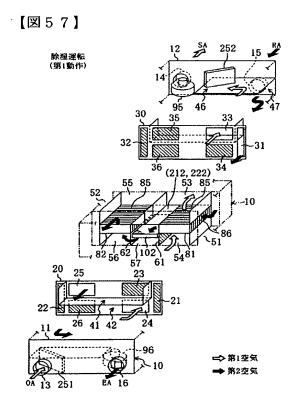
【図53】



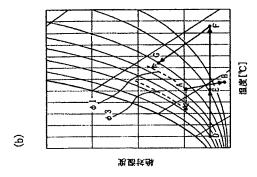


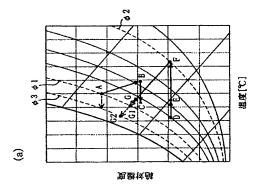






【図58】





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(74)代理人 100115059

弁理士 今江 克実

(74)代理人 100115510

弁理士 手島 勝

(74)代理人 100115691

弁理士 藤田 篤史

(72)発明者 薮 知宏

大阪府堺市金岡町1304番地 ダイキン工業株式会社堺製作所金岡工場内

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GB03 GB08